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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY
and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical,
fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland
and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

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January 8, 1966

No. 4482

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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 185

JANUARY 8, 1966

No. 4482

Guarantees in Advertisements NEW RULING BY STANDARDS AUTHORITY

THE Advertising Standards Authority has issued a new ruling to ensure that the word "guarantee" and similar expressions in advertisements are not used in such a manner as to mislead the public.

The following is being incorporated in the British Code of Advertising Practice. It reads:—

No advertisement should contain the words "guarantee" or "guaranteed," "warranty" or "warranted," or words having the same meaning, unless the full terms of the guarantee are clearly set out in the advertisement, or are available to the purchaser in writing at the point of sale or with the goods. In all cases the terms should include details of the remedial action open to the purchaser. No advertisement should contain a direct or implied reference to a guarantee which purports to take away or diminish the statutory or common law rights of a purchaser.

The ruling is, of course, intended to apply to all forms of advertising. Its purpose is twofold:—(a) in Press advertising, to provide that, where reference is made to a guarantee or equivalent undertaking in an advertisement, the public shall have an opportunity of reading the terms of the guarantee, either in the advertisement itself or when they are in the course of buying the goods, so that they may appreciate what it is that is guaranteed in the way of workmanship, composition, performance, reliability, etc., and what steps the supplier binds himself to take if the goods fall short of the standards guaranteed; and (b) to provide that guarantees may only be advertised if they add to the statutory and common law rights of the purchaser and do not detract from them. For the purposes of the second part of the ruling the statutory or common law rights of a purchaser will not be regarded as having been taken away or diminished if a manufacturer assumes responsibility for them in their entirety. The new ruling replaces the existing provision relating to "guarantees" in the Code.

Metric System

MINISTRY'S REFERENCE GUIDE

TO make metric units better known in the United Kingdom the Ministry of Technology has published a reference guide—"Changing to the Metric System, Conversion Factors, Symbols and Definition" (H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d.). It has been prepared by

two members of the National Physical Laboratory, the responsible authority for the basic standards of measurement in the United Kingdom, and the ultimate national authority for the values of the kilogramme and the metre. The booklet gives information concerning the ordinary quantities for which British units are used in trade, technology and science, including not only weights and measures but work in which heat, light and other units are involved. The booklet places greater stress on the international system of units agreed in 1960 (S.I. units) using the metre and kilogramme as basic units, "the metric system of the future" although references are also made to the C.G.S. system based on the centimetre, the gramme and the second. While the new system makes some of the old metric units obsolescent the booklet contains information intended to overcome any consequential difficulties resulting from the changes. The word "metrication" is adopted to describe "going metric."

Election Notice

LOCAL PHARMACEUTICAL COMMITTEES

AN election notice and a nomination form were sent on January 7 to each chemist contractor whose name is included in the pharmaceutical list and to each employee pharmacist included in the list provided by the clerk of the Executive Council for each of the areas for which the secretary of the

Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee is acting as returning officer. In the following areas local arrangements have been made and any inquiries about the elections should be made to the local returning officer (name available from the secretary, Local Pharmaceutical Committee):—Blackburn, Cambridge and Isle of Ely, Carlisle, Great Yarmouth, Grimsby, Huddersfield, Liverpool, Montgomeryshire, Radnorshire, Salford, Suffolk West, Wallasey, Walsall, Warley, West Bromwich. Any pharmacist engaged in the N.H.S. pharmaceutical service (in any Executive Council area other than those listed above) who has not received an election notice and nomination form within the next few days and who wishes to ensure that a voting paper is sent to him if a postal ballot is necessary should send a postcard addressed to the returning officer, Mallinson House, 4 Queen Square, London, W.C.1, bearing the following information:—(a) Name in full (block letters), (b) Executive Council area in which employed, (c) name of chemist contractor or of hospital and address at which employed, (d) private address, (e) Pharmaceutical Society registration number. The notice does not apply to Scotland.

Rail Freight

HIGHER CHARGES FROM JANUARY 30

BRITISH Railways are increasing their charges for carriage of general freight traffic by 5 per cent. from January 30. Contractual arrangements and charges fixed for specified periods will be adjusted in accordance with the terms of the agreements concerned. Scales for small consignments by freight train and parcels by passenger train are being raised by 10 per cent., with consequential adjustments in contractual agreements. Minimum chargeable weight for parcels by passenger train goes up from 4 lb. to 8 lb. Charges



POST - GRADUATE STUDIES? Mr. Henry Kwok (pharmacist at the Queen Mary Hospital, Hong Kong) recently visited Allen & Hanburys (Surgical Engineering), Ltd., at Bethnal Green, London, E.2. He is pictured trying his hand at the surgical instrument forge. The company is supplying the hospital with sterilising equipment to the value of £30,000.

for perishable traffic carried on passenger train services are being increased by not more than 20 per cent.

Agricultural Chemicals

MORE APPROVED PRODUCTS

THE Agricultural Departments of the United Kingdom state that the following additional products have been approved under the Agricultural Chemicals Approval Scheme.

Insecticides

PHOSPHAMIDON LIQUID FORMULATIONS: for use on fruit and hops. Dimecron F (May & Baker, Ltd.).

VAMIDOTHION: A systemic organophosphorus compound for control of aphids, especially woolly aphid, red spider mites and certain other pests on apples, pears and hops. LIQUID FORMULATIONS: Kilval (May & Baker, Ltd.).

Herbicides

TRI-ALLATE LIQUID FORMULATIONS: For control of wild oats and blackgrass in wheat, barley and peas. Avadex BW (Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd.).

NONANOL: For the prevention and control of sprouting in potatoes stored in buildings. L.C.I. nonanol (Plant Protection, Ltd.).

BROMACIL WETTABLE POWDERS: Hyvar X Bromacil weedkiller (Baywood Chemicals, Ltd.); Hyvar X Bromacil weedkiller (Pan Britannica Industries, Ltd.).

2,4-D AMINE SALT FORMULATIONS: Berk turf weedkiller—standard (F. W. Berk & Co., Ltd.).

DI-ALLATE: A soil-acting herbicide for use pre-drilling in sugar beet to control wild oats and blackgrass. LIQUID FORMULATIONS: Avadex (Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd.).

MECOPROP WITH 2,4-D AMINE SALT FORMULATIONS: Berk turf weedkiller—super (F. W. Berk & Co., Ltd.).

Miscellaneous

METALDEHYDE DRY SLUG BAITS: P.P. slug pellets (Plant Protection, Ltd.).

Drug Identification

SHEFFIELD PHARMACISTS' INITIATIVE

CABINETS containing samples of nearly every tablet and capsule known to have been on the market during the past two and a half years have been set up by pharmacists of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board. The cabinets, each with over 3,000 samples, are now in use in all the region's hospitals. Their purpose is to aid the quick identification of drugs that may have been taken by patients admitted to hospital with suspected overdosage. Pharmacists in the region spent their weekends designing the cabinets and collecting the samples, the total cost of the project being about £1,000.

SCOTTISH NEWS

Drugs Squad

A POLICE TEAM IN EDINBURGH

A SQUAD of four men from the Edinburgh city police has for the past six months been investigating traffic in drugs of the amphetamine type. According to reports in the local Press, the squad follows up cases of large quantities of drugs being stolen from pharmacies and has the task of detecting sources and distribution points for the drugs. One report says that since the formation of the squad there have been about twelve prosecutions for illegal possession.

Renfrewshire Chemists

HOURS OF SERVICE ALTERED

THE Secretary of State for Scotland has approved certain adjustments in the hours of service of Renfrewshire chemists who were finding it difficult to introduce a shorter working week for their staff. They may now close on Saturdays at 5 p.m. instead of 6 p.m. and on the early closing day at 12 p.m. instead of 1 p.m. Where a chemist closes on Saturday afternoons he may now close at 5 p.m. on the early closing day generally appropriate to the area. Normal opening and closing hours remain at 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. respectively.

IRISH NEWS

THE NORTH

North-east Ulster

ANNUAL DINNER OF ASSOCIATION

THE fifth annual dinner of the North-east Ulster Chemists' Association was held at Port Ballintrae, co. Antrim, recently, the chairman (Mr. James McCandless, Ballycastle) presiding. Responding to the toast "The Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland," Mr. A. T. Hardy (president of the Society) spoke of his pleasure in attending, and thanked the chairman and members for inviting his wife and himself. The Society, he said, had been greatly helped by two of their presidents who had come from the Association: Messrs. H. G. Campbell and A. Templeton. The Society had been considering forming local branches as so many pharmacists did not know what went on in their name. It was hoped to keep them better informed in the future. Mr. J. C. Wellwood, responding to the toast "The Ulster Chemists' Association," said it gave him great pleasure to be in North-east Antrim on behalf of the executive committee and to meet the members of "this live Association at this happy function." Mr. W. F. Mansfield, on behalf of the hosts, paid tribute to Miss A. E. Strachan (secretary, Ulster Chemists' Association) and expressed the regret of all at her impending retirement. Mr. W. McDowell then made a presentation to her "with best wishes for her health and happiness and a long retirement." Miss Strachan suitably replied indicating her thanks and appreciation.

IRISH BREVITIES

THE REPUBLIC

THE Irish Pharmaceutical Students' Association held its Christmas party in the Boot Inn, Ballymun, Dublin, recently. In charge were Mr. J. Forrestal and Miss B. Carey. The annual dress dance is being held in the Shelbourne hotel, Dublin, on February 1.

THE annual dinner and dance of the Irish Branch of Photographic Dealers' Association is being held in Jury's hotel, Dublin, on January 20. Tickets should be obtained from Mr. D. Cunningham, Photographic Department, Switzer and Co., Ltd., 92 Grafton Street, Dublin, or from any member of the committee.

CAMERAS and electric shavers valued at about £250 were stolen by thieves

who broke into Roches' pharmacy, 61 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin, on the night of December 30-31. Having climbed a drainpipe at the rear of the shop, the thieves gained access by breaking a skylight.

THE Irish Pharmaceutical Students' Association is anxious to hear from pharmacists who are willing to act as hosts to overseas' students under the International Pharmaceutical Students' Federation exchange scheme. Particulars may be had from Miss Orla Costello, I.P.S.F., liaison secretary, 18 Shrewsbury Road, Dublin, 4.

OVERSEAS NEWS

NEW ZEALAND

Department of Health's Report

"A PRAGMATIC rather than artistic approach seems more apt in the labelling of drugs," says the report of the New Zealand Department of Health for the year ended March 31, 1965. It is considered questionable whether the label of a "free-selling drug" should have a point-of-sale impact from its design and "ideally the choice between rival brands of the same controlled drug should not depend on the attractiveness of the labels." The report discloses that pharmaceutical benefits cost £8,867,214, an increase of £953,648 over that of the previous year. Average cost per prescription was 10s. 6½d., against 10s. 1½d. in 1963-64. 16,740,377 prescriptions were passed for payment (15,608,611) or 6·4 per head of population. It was not possible to be sure why the costs had been so high. There appeared to have been "an unusual prevalence of illness in the winter months leading to an increased use of antibiotics and other drugs." The report points out that population increments alone would account for a rise of about 2·2 per cent. Average cost per prescription was related in some degree to the number of new drugs made available on the "free list" each year. The policy was to make drugs available without restriction through chemists "except when some question of safety is involved." If there were any doubt about the wisdom of encouraging the widespread use of a drug in private practice it was placed on the hospital board list, with or without other restrictions. Caution might be indicated merely by the fact that the drug had not yet been used on a sufficient number of patients for its limitations to be properly assessed. "Experience has shown that drugs obtainable only through public hospital dispensaries are seldom heavily prescribed, but that once they become available through chemists the drug firms are apt to push them at the doctors with all the resources at their command." As a result of the tightening-up of controls, both in industry and elsewhere, since the thalidomide disaster, the number of applications to include new drugs in the Tariff had fallen, and the proportion accepted had increased. Six years ago the Committee was dealing with 180 applications a year and accepting about 25 per cent. In the year under review there were eighty-eight applications (108 in 1963-64); about 50 per cent. were accepted.

NEWS IN BRIEF

A NUMBER of penicillin preparations are included in the price changes listed in the Drug Tariff (Scotland) January revision.

LORD Fleck and Professors A. A. Miles, M. J. Lighthill, and H. W. Thompson have been appointed *Vice-presidents* of the Royal Society.

THE Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food have issued advisory leaflet No. 541 "Tomato Damping-off and Foot-Rot" (H.M. Stationery Office, price fourpence).

A GRANT of £4,200 from the Wellcome Trust towards the setting-up of a tsetse fly colony in the department of zoology at Edinburgh University will enable research on the transmission of sleeping sickness to be continued.

A PROPOSAL to set up a collecting centre for prescriptions in Ballasalla, Isle of Man has been turned down by the local Health Services Board on the ground that the island's chemists were opposed to the scheme.

THE problem of hypothermia in the elderly is being examined by Stephen Grenfell and producer Alan Burgess in a B.B.C. programme "Old and Cold Bones," due to be broadcast in the Home Service on January 20.

A NURSES' handbook on the safe use of ionising radiations has been issued by the Ministry of Health. It deals with the medical uses of such radiations and gives guidance to staff working with x-rays or radioactive materials on how to avoid undue hazard.

DR. Bertha Singer (department of physiology, Birmingham Medical School) has received a grant from the Arthritis and Rheumatism Council for Research to enable her to investigate aspects of hormonal treatment for rheumatoid arthritis (particularly the long-term use of ACTH).

A MEMORANDUM on food poisoning is the latest in the series of booklets on preventive and social aspects of medicine which the Ministry of Health has now made available to doctors and medical officers of health. It has been prepared by the Standing Medical Advisory Committee of the Central Health Services Council.

REPORTED stolen from the pharmacy of Mr. C. M. Stone, M.P.S., 39 Bath Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands are:—Ferrania Lince lens No. 2240161; Ilford Sportsman 125 camera No. 290328; Ilford Sportsman automatic rangefinder No. 2922202; Yashica '35 Minster 700 camera body No. 4121192; Mamiya Rank Ranger camera body No. 81346; Agfa Isomat rapid camera.

In the coming year, twenty-eight out of every 100 men now at work in Great Britain will probably report sick for four days or more; in Wales the proportion is likely to be thirty-six out of every 100; in Scotland 29; and in the southern region of England it is likely to be only twenty-three according to a recently published report on an inquiry into the "Incidence of Incapacity for Work, Part II: Incidence of Incapacity for Work in Different Areas and Occupations" (Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price £2 2s.).

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Three centuries ago

It was appropriate that Dr. T. D. Whittet, in the tercentenary year of the Great Plague of London, should have taken the opportunity to give an account of the sterling work of the apothecaries during the period of that dread visitation. As the lecturer pointed out, the work necessarily devolved upon the poor apothecaries, for most of the physicians left the stricken area in pursuit of their wealthy patients, who were in the fortunate position of being able to seek more healthy surroundings than were to be found in London. There was, perhaps, a touch of irony in the fact that Dr. Whittet's address was the Sydenham lecture, for that great physician himself was one of those who chose not to remain in London. It has not been suggested anywhere that his departure was motivated by fear of the consequences of remaining. Indeed, Sydenham himself has said that he went on the urgent entreaty of his friends. His practice was entirely amongst the wealthy and, at the time, he held no hospital appointment. Though his departure deprived us of a first-hand account of the Plague from one well qualified by experience and observation to leave such a statement, the loss must be balanced against the deprivation that medicine would have suffered had Sydenham refused to listen to his friends' entreaties and died of plague at the age of forty-two.

Famous poisoners

The addresses delivered over the years at the opening meetings of the Scottish Department of the Pharmaceutical Society have always been of outstanding interest and merit. The present session's inaugural address by Professor H. H. Campbell (p. 15) was no exception. You head your account of the lecture "Famous Poisoners," though perhaps, in some of the cases discussed, the word infamous would be more appropriate. The case of Madeleine Smith has become a classic in every sense of the word, particularly in respect of the forensic skill displayed by both prosecution and defence in their final address to the jury. It is, perhaps, interesting to speculate in the matter of the decision that might have been reached by an English jury, faced with only two possible answers. Would such a jury have found the accused guilty? The verdict of "not proven" permitted in Scottish Law does not go so far as to say "not guilty," and might even be interpreted as giving the benefit of the doubt by a narrow margin, while implying that considerable doubt remains. I have read a full account of the trial and found it fascinating, and the affair has continued to arouse speculation for more than a century, long after much more recent cases have been forgotten. It has even been suggested that L'Angelier, possessed of the Latin temperament, may have been provoked by the cooling of Madeleine's affections into staging a dramatic revengeful suicide. I note that Professor Campbell reported a witness at the trial as having said that he would not have taken a cup of cocoa from Madeleine Smith. I don't think I should go so far as to say that. On mature consideration I am compelled to say that, had I been chosen to sit on that jury, I would have preferred that the trial should have taken place in Edinburgh and not in London.

Restriction of pharmacies

During a discussion of the address delivered by the president of the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. J. C. Bloomfield) to the Society's Glasgow Branch, reference was made to the success of limitation or restriction of pharmacies in Germany and Scandinavia. Dr. J. Chilton is reported as saying (p. 6) that restriction of pharmacies has been for some time illegal in Western Germany. I am not certain that that statement applies over the whole of Western Germany today, but I recall that abolition of such restriction was one of the "benefits" introduced into the American Zone after the war of 1939-45. The occupying authority appeared to take a very liberal view of its duty to restore "freedom," and I cannot think that the change has necessarily been for the better. Perhaps Dr. Chilton could provide some information on the extent of the "erosion."

BRANCH EVENTS

PLYMOUTH Mixed Bag

AS the December 1965 meeting of the Plymouth Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society fell so near Christmas, the serious side was combined with the lighter and social side in a local hostelry. Much discussion followed a talk by MR. A. G. M. MADGE (secretary) on "Pharmacy in Czechoslovakia," illustrated with slides. Mr. C. A. Park (vice-chairman) gave a short talk on the need for wholesalers who had to keep adequate stocks, especially items for which there was little demand. A demonstration of sleight of hand and conjuring was given by Mr. D. Hawkins, and Mr. G. Gorman (clerk to the Executive Council) related humorous incidents.

BRISTOL

Friendly Tussle

A QUIZ on non-pharmaceutical subjects between members of Bristol Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society and students of the School of Pharmacy, Bristol College of Science and Technology, was held in the College on December 9, 1965. It is the custom for Branch and students to set questions in alternate years, and this time it was the students' turn. About thirty Branch members and forty students attended. The proceedings were conducted "in a friendly if hilarious fashion," the question master (Mr. T. Barber), who "never lost control," being both firm and fair in his decisions. Mr. Barber was ably assisted by his scorers (Messrs. T. W. Howells and C. Soper). Questions were under the headings food and drink, sport, "pot luck," political, geographical, musical, etc. At half-time teams and audience partook of coffee and biscuits. At the finish the Branch was found to be slightly ahead of the students, having scored 106 points to 101. Short speeches were made by the Branch chairman (MR. T. W. HOWELLS) and students' chairman (MR. C. SOPER).

WOMEN OF MERSEYSIDE

Diamond Jubilee Celebration

A DINNER to celebrate the diamond jubilee of the National Association of Women Pharmacists was held by the Merseyside Branch of the Association

in Liverpool on December 9, 1965. Mrs. E. N. J. Jones (chairman) welcomed the guests. The guest speaker (THE VERY REVEREND E. H. PATEY, Dean of Liverpool), who was accompanied by Mrs. Patey, in his address "Shake the Bottle" recalled his childhood as a doctor's son and the times he had spent at the dispensary behind the surgery. He reminded his audience of the close association over the centuries between the Church and medicine. Never had that been more so than today with diseases of stress and strain

"LOCAL BOY" AS HONOURED GUEST

Portsmouth pharmacists make presentation to Society's president

IN the presence of over 260 members and guests, Portsmouth Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society celebrated its annual banquet and ball at the Guildhall on December 8, 1965, by having as its guests of honour its own member, Mr. Jim Bloomfield (president of the Society) and Mrs. Bloomfield. During the evening an inscribed silver salver was presented to Mr. Bloomfield and a brooch to Mrs. Bloomfield. Other guests included the lord mayor and lady mayoress of Portsmouth (Alderman and Mrs. Lines); the chairmen of the local division of the British Medical Association and branch of the British Dental Association; the local medical officer of health and the chairmen of the Southampton and Bournemouth Branches of the Society.

Praise for Hospital Pharmacists

MR. B. WILLIAMS (senior consultant surgeon, Portsmouth Group Hospitals) proposing "The Society and its President" paid tribute to local hospital pharmacists who, "with so little money, do such wonders for the public of Portsmouth." He listed the varied activities and honours of Mr. Bloomfield—from winning the Society's Herbarium silver medal as a student, to being elected to his present high office. Mr. Williams mentioned in particular Mr. Bloomfield's work in Portsea for his church and as a Justice of the Peace, and his more unusual pharmacognostical appointment to the committee of management of Chelsea Physic Garden.

Responding to the toast, MR. BLOOMFIELD said how proud he was to be the guest of his own Branch in Portsmouth's historic Guildhall. He thanked the lord mayor for allowing the dis-

so prevalent, he said. MR. W. J. TRISTRAM (a member of Council, Pharmaceutical Society) proposed "The National Association of Women Pharmacists" and spoke of its work for the local branches of the Pharmaceutical Society. MISS M. A. BURR (president, N.A.W.P.), replying, said she hoped women who gave up pharmacy on marrying would return if only on a part-time basis in later years. She thanked the Merseyside branch for their continued interest in Birdsgrove House.

play of the silver rose bowl and goblets presented by the Branch to the Portsmouth Corporation on the occasion of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in the city in 1961. He thanked also the chairman (Mr. Albert Moor) and his committee for their arrangements for the evening. He made special mention of Mr. N. Francis, a former Branch chairman and his tutor at the Portsmouth school of pharmacy in the days when there were only three members of staff. That, he said, compared with today's twenty-seven full-time staff and eleven part-time research assistants, a growth due largely to Dr. W. Davey (principal of the College of Technology), to a number of governors, and to the work now being carried on by Dr. S. B. Challen (head of the school of pharmacy).

Mr. Bloomfield mentioned the part played by the Society in highlighting, through its exhibition "Medicines—with Care" and the slides on poisonous plants, the dangers of accidental poisoning, which caused more deaths each year than were caused by road accidents. At last public departments were beginning to see that there had to be a responsible person handling drugs. The Pharmaceutical Society had always said that all medicines should be distributed by qualified people, and pharmacists wanted to see the day when that came about. He thanked his lifelong friend Mr. Norman Banks (toastmaster), present chairman of the Portsmouth Pharmaceutical Committee, for sound advice and friendly backing during the whole of his career. Finally he wished publicly to thank his wife Joan for her loyal support and encouragement, especially during his twelve years on the Council.

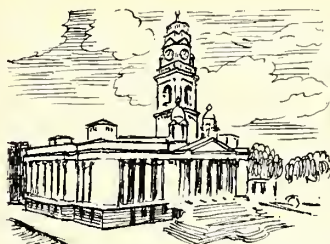
MR. MOOR (Branch chairman) proposed the toast to the ladies and guests.

"A Token of Esteem"

THE LORD MAYOR, replying, recalled with pride the Corporation's pleasure in assisting with the 1961 Conference meeting. Mr. Moor then made to the president and Mrs. Bloomfield the presentations already mentioned, which had been subscribed for by members. "We are making this presentation," he said, "as a token of our esteem for all the work you have done for pharmacy over the years, and to mark this year which we are sure will be a most successful one for you as president of the Pharmaceutical Society." The president—almost at a loss for words—expressed his and Mrs. Bloomfield's deep thanks.



MERSEYSIDE DINNER: Some of the guests at the dinner held by the Merseyside Branch of the National Association of Women Pharmacists to celebrate the Association's diamond jubilee. Left to right—Dean Patey, Mrs. Patey, Mr. W. J. Tristram, Mr. H. Humphreys Jones, Miss M. C. Dodd, Mr. E. N. J. Jones, Mrs. Jones, Miss Burr.



THE GUILDHALL, PORTSMOUTH WAS ESPECIALLY CHOSEN AS VENUE.

THE ANNUAL BANQUET AND BALL OF THE PORTSMOUTH AND DISTRICT BRANCH

WAS THE OCCASION FOR A SPECIAL TRIBUTE AND PRESENTATION TO

8th DECEMBER 1965

JAMES CECIL BLOOMFIELD J.P.

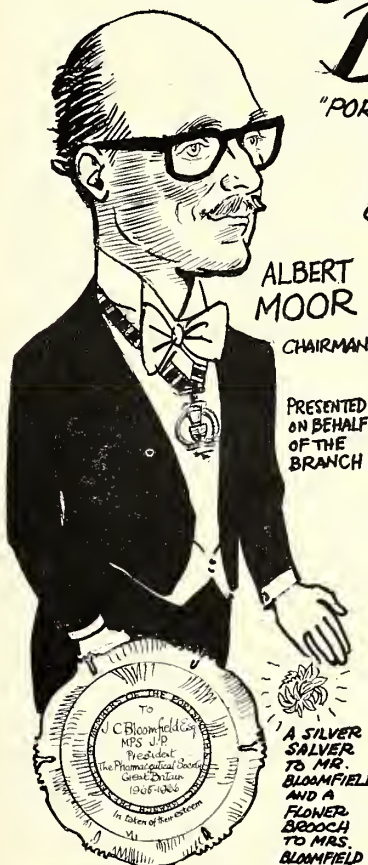
"PORTSMOUTH'S" PRESIDENT THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF Gt. BRITAIN



"WHAT SUCCESS I HAVE HAD I OWE TO YOUR CONTINUOUS ENCOURAGEMENT"
J.C. BLOOMFIELD
"ON HIS HOME GROUND"



"...LIE IN RELAXED FASHION UNDER THE 'CASCARA TREE'"
-B.L. WILLIAMS

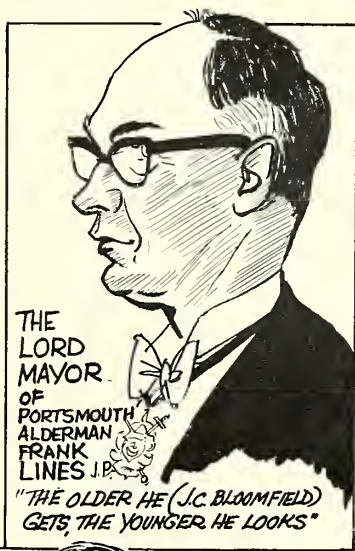


ALBERT MOOR
CHAIRMAN

PRESENTED ON BEHALF OF THE BRANCH



"A SILVER SALVER TO MR. BLOOMFIELD AND A FLOWER BROOCH TO MRS. BLOOMFIELD"



THE LORD MAYOR OF PORTSMOUTH ALDERMAN FRANK LINES J.P.

"THE OLDER HE (J.C. BLOOMFIELD) GETS THE YOUNGER HE LOOKS"



CEDRIC PRICE
VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE BRANCH

NORMAN BANKS
TOASTMASTER



DR. S.B. CHALLEN
HEAD OF THE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, PORTSMOUTH

MAURICE WOOLGAR
BRANCH SECRETARY

B.L. WILLIAMS
CHAIRMAN, PORTSMOUTH DIVISION B.M.A.

"I DRINK TO THE HEALTH OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF Gt. BRITAIN. A VINTAGE YEAR FOR THE PORTSMOUTH BRANCH. JIMMY BLOOMFIELD IS A TIGER FOR PUNISHMENT TAKING PART AS HE DOES IN SO MANY IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES"



GUEST FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA DOCTOR MOJMIŘ KUČERA

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

W. H. HOBBS & CO., LTD.—Messrs. Patrick D. Maunsell and Daniel Clark have been elected to the board.

GILLETTE INDUSTRIES, LTD.—Mr. R. H. Burton has been appointed legal director and Mr. W. Buckoke a marketing director.

CALMIC, LTD.—Mr. Harold Ward, who has been with the company for thirty-two years, has retired from his position as managing director.

BRISTOL-MYERS CO., LTD.—Mr. R. C. Howell has been appointed managing director in place of Mr. W. B. Williamson (vice-president, Bristol-Myers Europe).

DORMAN LONG & CO., LTD.—The chairman's annual report 1964-65 states that the company's subsidiary Dorman Long (Chemicals), Ltd., operated at high production and a good export record was maintained. The marketing of the main products, however, was becoming difficult in the face of world surpluses and the situation was causing some concern.

KIMPTON BROTHERS, LTD.—Mr. Andrew Kimpton has been appointed managing director in place of his father (Mr. A. C. W. Kimpton), who remains on the board as chairman. Mr. M. Bryan has been appointed to the board. In addition, Mr. S. Lagden has been appointed managing director of a new subsidiary, Kimpton Brothers (Exports), Ltd., and Mr. J. Starnes to the board of L. Moore and Co., Ltd.

ARTHUR GUINNESS SONS & CO., LTD.—The chairman (Lord Elveden) in his annual report accompanying the accounts mentions that the larger loss of the pharmaceutical companies, Twyford Laboratories, Ltd., and Crookes Laboratories, Ltd., in which company Philips-Duphar has a 40 per cent. interest, reflected a further expansion in their facilities for research and development. In the case of both pharmaceutical companies, progress has been slowed down by the impact of the requirements of the Dunlop Committee. He adds "It is becoming apparent that the cost of developing new drugs will be even higher than in the past." This is having a "very marked effect" on Crookes in the current financial year.

FISONS, LTD.—The group's activities have been divided into three broad streams—U.K. agricultural fertilisers, U.K. non-fertiliser activities, and international activities. Each stream is headed by a vice-chairman while the general group policy of decentralisation is being maintained. Mr. G. V. K. Burton becomes senior vice-chairman and deputy chief executive, and remains chairman of the international division; Mr. G. D. Pearsons becomes vice-chairman (finance); Mr. A. Robinson, vice-chairman responsible for U.K. agricultural fertilisers; Mr. H. P. P. Hodgkins vice-chairman responsible for U.K. non-fertiliser activities. Mr. J. W. Napier, whilst remaining a member of the group board, is standing down from his position as vice-chairman (home and administration) and is relinquishing executive responsibility.

He will continue to be available to the group in an advisory capacity. The headquarters of the group is now at 9 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1 (telephone: Hyde Park 1611). The offices in Wigmore Street will remain the headquarters of Fisons Overseas, Ltd. From February 1 Mr. O. G. Williams is to become chairman of Fisons Pest Control, Ltd.

BUSINESS CHANGES

MR. J. M. M. ANDERSON, M.P.S., has closed his pharmacy at 64 High Street, Forres, Morayshire.

OPENSHAW & CO. (BLACKBURN), LTD., have removed to Merlin House, Daisy Street, Blackburn.

THE head office and administration departments of Exhibitions (London), Ltd., are now at 7 Dering Street, London, W.1 (Hyde Park 1210).

CRIPPS (PHARMACEUTICALS), LTD., have removed to 14 Peter Road, Commerce Way, Lancing, Sussex (telephone: Lancing 5344).

MR. H. HASLAM, M.P.S., D.Opt., has closed his pharmacy at 17 Upper Jackson Street, Hulme, Manchester, 15, and opened at 3 Houlton Avenue, Hattersley, Hyde, Ches.

THE address of the American Society of Hospital Pharmacists and of the editorial offices of its publications, is now 4630 Montgomery Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20014, U.S.A.

UPJOHN, LTD., Crawley, Sussex, have acquired the animal husbandry assets of Walter Gregory & Co., Wellington, Somerset, including the trade marks, formulations, technical process knowledge and goodwill of that company's entire animal health line. The business of the two Walter Gregory subsidiaries, Swallowfield Aerosols, Ltd. and Holyoak Products, Ltd. is not affected by the sale and will continue to trade under the same management as before. The newly acquired animal health business will be operated as the Walter Gregory division of Upjohn, Ltd. The entire sales force has been retained, and Mr. R. Page, manager of animal health activities for Upjohn, Ltd. will take over as manager of the division. Mr. R. B. Dawson (former managing director, Walter Gregory, Ltd.), will act in an advisory capacity.

Appointments

J. & E. ATKINSON, LTD., 45 Portman Square, London, W.1, have appointed Mr. John Budd their marketing manager.

AEROFILL, LTD.—Mr. David Asdell has become deputy chairman. Mr. Eric Parker (formerly export sales manager), is now general manager Mr. Bernard Scott, export sales manager and Mr. D. Davies, production manager.

THERMOS, LTD., Ongar Road, Brentwood, Essex, have appointed Mr. J. A. Williams sales representative for the North London and Eastern counties territory of the company. The appointment follows the promotion of Mr. J. L. Lewis to field sales manager.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD., pharmaceuticals division, Alderley Park, have appointed

Mr. R. Booth, U.K. medical products manager and Mr. G. H. Hockney, manager, American department. Dr. W. A. Sexton is retiring from his position as research director of the division on February 28. He is succeeded at the Alderley Park Laboratories by Dr. A. Spinks.

DR. E. W. HORTON, B.Sc.(Edin.), M.B., Ch.B.(Edin.), Ph.D., has been appointed Wellcome professor of pharmacology, School of Pharmacy, University of London, from October 1. Dr. Horton will take up his duties, and become head of the department of pharmacology in the School, on the retirement of Professor G. A. H. Buttle at the end of September. He graduated B.Sc. in 1953 with first-class honours in pharmacology. While serving as demonstrator in the department of pharmacology, University of Edinburgh, Dr. Horton also studied medicine and graduated M.B., Ch.B. in 1955. In 1958 he obtained his Ph.D. for work on polypeptides that stimulate smooth muscle. He then joined the scientific staff of the Medical Research Council's division of physiology and pharmacology at the National Institute for Medical Research, Mill Hill. In 1960 he became director of therapeutic research and head of the department of pharmacology, Miles-Ames Research Laboratories, Stoke Poges, leaving in 1963 to become a senior lecturer in physiology at the Medical College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and a recognised teacher in physiology in the University of London. He gained the Lewis Cameron prize in bacteriology and immunology in 1952, the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis prize in 1955, and the Lauder Brown medal in pharmacology and therapeutics in 1957.

PERSONALITIES

DR. HUGH CLEGG retired on December 31, 1965, from the editorship of the *British Medical Journal*, a post he had held for nineteen years. He is succeeded by Dr. Martin Ware.

MR. A. T. DAVIES, who was recently appointed head of programmes for Wales by the British Broadcasting Corporation, qualified as a pharmacist in 1932. He joined the B.B.C. in 1941.

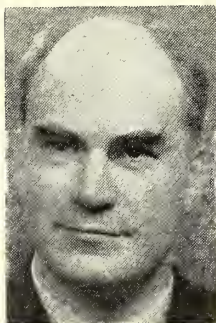
MISS E. DOBIE, who retired on January 3 from her post as chief pharmacist at Birkenhead General Hospital, where she had been for thirty-five years, was presented with a cheque and scroll at a meeting of Birkenhead Hospital Management Committee on December 29, 1965.

MR. G. M. TEAL, M.P.S., who has spent nearly all his working life with the Co-operative movement, recently left the employ of the Kettering Co-operative Chemists, Ltd., branch at Corporation Street, Corby, Northants, to take up an appointment at Aba, Nigeria.

M. FRANK ARNAL, O.B.E., who is president of the *Ordre National des Pharmaciens de France* and an Honorary Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, has been promoted to the rank of *Commandeur de l'Ordre de la Mérite*. The Order incorporates the *Ordre de la Santé Publique*

and is, therefore, the Order by which recognition is given to services in the health professions.

MR. J. K. MCGREGOR, who was elected president of the Ulster Chemists' Association at the December meeting of the executive committee (see p. 42), was educated at the Royal Belfast Academical Institution. After serving four years with the Royal Navy, he commenced his apprenticeship to pharmacy in 1948 with his father, the late Mr. John McGregor, at 30 Botanic Avenue, Belfast. Qualifying in 1952, he became a director when the firm became a limited company in 1953, and took over control on the death of his father in 1957. Mr. John McGregor, president of the Association for the year 1936, remained a trustee until his death; a former president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, he was chairman of the Local Pharmaceutical Committee, 1951-53.



MR. JOHN F. BOUCHER retired from the board of J. R. Gibbs, Ltd., on December 31, 1965. He was a former managing director of Ferris & Co., Bristol, which company he joined as a student in 1923 qualifying as a pharmacist five years later. From working on ampoules in the company's sterile department, he became a buyer of drugs and, in 1934, chief buyer. He was appointed a director of the company in 1932 and managing director in 1944. On the merger of Messrs. Gibbs with the British Drug Houses, Ltd., in 1958, Mr. Boucher became a director of J. R. Gibbs, Ltd. During a career in which he has contributed much to the pharmaceutical profession, Mr. Boucher was chairman, for five years, of the drug and fine chemical section of the Association of Chemical and Allied Employers; president of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry and president of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association.



NEW YEAR HONOURS

THE New Year Honours list published on January 1 included the following:—

Knights Bachelor

PROFESSOR A. A. MILES (professor of experimental pathology, University of London). Professor Miles is director of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine.

C.B.

(*Commander of the Order of the Bath*)
MR. A. R. W. BAVIN (under secretary, Ministry of Health).

C.B.E.

(*Commander of the Order of the British Empire*)

DR. H. A. CLEGG (retiring Editor, *British Medical Journal*).

MR. P. RANDOLF (deputy chairman, Wilkinson Sword, Ltd.) "for services to export."

O.B.E.

(*Officer of the Order of the British Empire*)

MR. K. I. JOHNSON (director of industrial organisation, Confederation of British Industries).

DR. W. MEIKLE (senior medical officer, Ministry of Health).

MISS E. M. PEPPERELL (Mrs.

Brewin) (assistant director, Industrial Society).

M.B.E.

(*Member of the Order of the British Empire*)

MR. J. R. FAIRGRIEVE (general manager, Reed Corrugated Cases, Ltd., Warrenpoint, co. Down, Northern Ireland).

MR. R. C. GRIFFITHS (consulting director, Salt & Son, Ltd., surgical appliance manufacturers).

MR. G. H. NOWELL (senior executive officer, Ministry of Health).

B.E.M.

(*British Empire Medal*)

MR. S. W. GRAVES (senior precision optical worker, Hilger & Watts, Ltd.) "for services to exports."

MR. A. B. HALLAM (joint surgical instrument foreman, Charles F. Thackray, Ltd.).

ROYAL WARRANT HOLDERS

1966 list published

INCLUDED in the full list of royal warrant holders published as a supplement to *The London Gazette* on January 1 were the following:—

To the Queen

AIRWICK, LTD., Slough, Bucks (Airwick).
ALLEN & NEALE (CHEMISTS), LTD., King's Lynn (chemists).
ELIZABETH ARDEN, LTD., London (cosmetics).
JOSEPH BENTLEY, LTD., Barrow-on-Humber (horticultural chemicals).
BOOTS FARM SALLES, LTD., Nottingham (horticultural and agricultural preparations).
BOOTS PURE DRUG CO., LTD., Nottingham (chemists).
BOWATER PACKAGING, LTD., London (packaging materials).
BRITISH GLUES AND CHEMICALS, LTD., London (mineral supplements).
H. BRONNLEY & CO., LTD., London (toilet soap).
WILLIAM BUDDLES & CO., London (chemists).
COOPER, McDougall & ROBERTSON, LTD., Berkhamsted, Herts (sheep and cattle dips and veterinary preparations).
CORY BROS. (HOSPITAL CONTRACTS CO.), LTD., London (surgical equipment).
JOSEPH CROSFIELD & SONS, LTD., Warrington, Lancs (soap).
CYCLAX, LTD., London (beauty preparations).
DAY, SON & HEWITT, LTD., London (animal medicines).
FISONS, LTD., Felixstowe (fertilisers).
J. GODDARD & SONS, LTD., Leics (polishes).
HADEIGH CROWTHER, LTD., Reading (dairy cleansers).
WALLACE HEATON, LTD., London (photographic equipment).
H. J. HEINZ CO., LTD., London (Heinz products).
HYGENOL CO., LTD., Leeds (cleaning, polishing and disinfecting materials).
IDRIS, LTD., London (mineral water, fruit beverages).
M. L. IRONSIDE, Ballater (chemist).
JEYES' SANITARY COMPOUNDS, LTD., Barking (disinfectants).
G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD., London (brushes).
KODAK, LTD., London (photo supplies).
LEVER BROS. AND ASSOCIATES, LTD., London (soap).
LONDON ESSENCE CO., LTD., London (cleaning compound).
MURPHY CHEMICAL CO., LTD., Wheathampstead (agricultural insecticides).
A. NELSON & CO., LTD., London (chemists).
A. & F. PEARLS, LTD., London (soap).
THOMAS PETTIFER & CO., LTD., Northampton (animal medicines).
PHILLIPS, SCOTT & TURNER CO., Surbiton (Deltorosa).
PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE CO., LTD., London (candlemakers).
PROCTOR & GAMBLE, LTD., Newcastle-on-Tyne, (soap and detergents).

RANK ORGANISATION, LTD. (audio visual division). London (cine equipment).
RECKITT & SONS, LTD., Hull (metal polish, antiseptics and disinfectants).
C. J. REID (ETON), LTD., Eton (chemist).
RENTOKIL LABORATORIES, LTD., East Grinstead (woodworm, dry rot and rodent control).
ROBERTS WINDSOR, LTD., Windsor (toilet soap).
ROGER & GALLEY, Paris, France (soap).
L. ROSE & CO., LTD., St. Albans, Herts (lime juice cordial).
SANITAS CO., LTD., London (Sanitas).
SAVORY & MOORE, LTD., London (chemists).
SCHWEPPE'S, LTD., London (mineral water).
SHEPHERD'S AEROSOLS, LTD., Frant (Acrovap).
SPILLERS, LTD., London (dog foods, etc.).
THAWPIT, LTD., Brentford, Middlesex (Thawpiti).
THERMOS, LTD., London (vacuum vessels).
VITAX, LTD., Ormskirk (fertilisers, insecticides).
WALLACE, CAMERON & CO., LTD., Glasgow (Ultraplast first-aid dressings).
WILKINSON SWORD, LTD., London (sword cutters).

To Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother

ELIZABETH ARDEN, LTD., London (cosmetics).
H. BRONNLEY & CO., LTD., London (toilet soap).
CARTERS (I. & A.), LTD., London (invalid furniture).
D. R. HARRIS & CO., LTD., London (chemists).
WALLACE HEATON, LTD., London (photograph equipment).
IDRIS, LTD., London (fruit beverages).
LEVER BROS. AND ASSOCIATES, LTD., Port Sunlight, Ches (soap).
A. NELSON & CO., LTD., London (chemists).
PROCTOR & GAMBLE, LTD., Newcastle-on-Tyne (soaps and detergents).
ROBERTS WINDSOR, LTD., Windsor (toilet soap).
SAVORY & MOORE, LTD., London (chemists).
SCHWEPPE'S, LTD., London (mineral water).
WALLACE, CAMERON & CO., LTD., Glasgow (Ultraplast first-aid dressings).
YARDLEY & CO., LTD., London (perfume and soap).

To the Duke of Edinburgh

BEKEN & SON, LTD., Cowes, I.O.W. (marine photographers).
WALLACE HEATON, LTD., London (photographic equipment).
PENHALIGON'S, LTD., London (toilet requisites).
RONSON PRODUCTS, LTD., London (electric razors).
SAVORY & MOORE, LTD., London (chemists).
WILKINSON SWORD, LTD., London (sword cutters).

To the late King George VI

BOVRIL, LTD., London (Bovril).
J. FLORIS, LTD., London (perfumers).
HORLICKS, LTD., Slough (malted milk).
OXO, LTD., London (Oxo).
RYVITA CO., LTD., Leicester (Ryvita).
SODASTREAM, LTD., Harlow (soda water machine manufacturers).

To the late Queen Mary

F. G. DE FAYE, LTD., Jersey (perfumers).
IDRIS, LTD., London (mineral water).
SAVORY & MOORE, LTD., London (chemists).
STEINER, London (hairdressers and perfumers).
YARDLEY & CO., LTD., London (perfumers).

To the late King George V

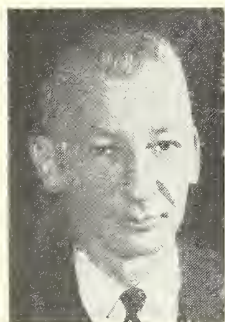
BEKEN & SON, Cowes, Isle of Wight (chemists and druggists).

DEATHS

ADAMSON. On December 28, 1965, Mr. Alfred Curry Adamson, M.P.S., group chief pharmacist, St. Alfege's hospital, Vanbrugh Hill, London, S.E.10. Mr. Adamson qualified in 1924.

BLACK.—Suddenly, on December 27, 1965, Mr. Dixon Wilson Black, M.P.S., 153 Ayr Road, New Prestwick, Ayrshire. Mr. Black qualified in 1920.

HIBBINS.—On January 1, after a long illness, Mr. Henry Snelson Hibbins, F.P.S., 21 Denton Road, Meads, Eastbourne. Mr. Hibbins qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1919 and as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1921. He was appointed vice-chairman of Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., in 1955, and held the post until



his retirement in 1959. He had joined the company in 1918, and played a large part in the formulation of many of its manufactured products. In 1929 he was secretary of a works committee that planned the development of the company's Beeston site, and he was appointed assistant production manager in 1936. After the 1939-45 war Mr. Hibbins became chairman of the works planning committee at the time when the new Airdrie factory and the new printing works were being planned.

MARCH.—Recently, Mr. Gerald March, M.P.S., 28 St. Mary's Road, Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset, aged seventy-two. Mr. March qualified in 1920, and for well over twenty years he had a business in Regent Street, Burnham, retiring only a year ago. He was president of Burnham bowling club, a founder-member of the local Rotary Club and a Freemason.

PATON.—On December 16, 1965, Mr. Dainel McNicol Paton, M.P.S., 366 Carmunnock Road, Glasgow, S.4. Mr. Paton qualified in 1955.

RAMSAY.—At Forfar Infirmary, on December 23, 1965, Miss Lizzie Cochrane Ramsay, M.P.S., 133 Dundee Road, Forfar, aged seventy-one. Miss Ramsay qualified in 1918 and was in business at West High Street, Forfar, until her retirement three years ago.

SAUNDERS.—On December 12, 1965, Mr. Stanley Ingleton Saunders, M.P.S., 24 Sunbury Way, Hanworth, Middlesex. Mr. Saunders qualified in 1906.

WINFIELD.—Recently, Mr. William Keith Winfield, M.P.S., 393 Streetsbrook Road, Solihull, Warwickshire. Mr. Winfield qualified in 1920.

TRADE NOTES**Competitions**

Prize Announced.—Prize in the Miss André Philippe Competition, 1966 (see C. & D., January 1, p. 9) is a luxury week-end in the South of France, with first-class air travel, champagne lunch on the 'plane, first-class hotel, visit to Monte Carlo casino, tour of the perfumery district of Grasse, going-away suit, casket of André Philippe products, and £100 spending money. The winner may take one guest (husband, boy friend or chaperon). Five consolation prizes will comprise a casket of André Philippe products and a magnum of champagne.

Sovereign Prizes.—Coleman & Co., Ltd., Westwick Street, Norwich, are offering gold sovereigns for the best window displays of Wincarnis gold label and red label during a Golden Health competition to be held in January, February and March. Ten gold sovereigns (valued at approximately £50) are being offered for the best and most original entry. A single gold sovereign is to go to each of the ten runners-up. Every entrant will receive a free bottle of Wincarnis gold label. Wincarnis point of sale material is readily available and may be used in any way with the stockist's own original ideas. The window display must be on show for at least two weeks to qualify. Entries will be made by a photograph of the display that should be sent to the company to arrive not later than March 15.

Complete Camping Outfits.—Designed to especially interest all parents with young families is the Heinz baby foods "Mini Safari Contest," that is to be promoted from January 24 to March 19. There are ten prizes each consisting of a Morris Mini traveller, a two-bedroom tent, two camp beds which convert into lounge chairs, two sleeping bags, a folding table with two stools and a double burner stove—in fact the complete camping outfit. Mothers are invited to place in order of preference eight advantages of a family camping holiday. Each attempt must be accompanied by six Heinz baby food labels, and entry forms have space for three attempts (i.e. eighteen labels). Every entrant is to receive the Heinz baby foods leaflet "Suggested Plan for Baby's Meals," and a voucher for a free tin.

Bonus Offers

CHESEBROUGH-POND'S, LTD., Victoria Road, London, N.W.10. Odorono preparations. Twelve invoiced as eleven. Till February 28.

G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD., 24 Old Bond Street, London, W.1. Kent chemists' tooth-brush. Inclusive parcels of bristle or nylon brushes on bulk terms.

Premium Offers

GIBBS PROPRIETARIES, LTD., Hesketh House, Portman Square, London, W.1. New Signal tooth-paste. Giant pack at 1s. off price of two standard packs.

HORLICKS, LTD., Slough, Bucks. Royal Stuart tartan rug, all-wool, 54 x 72 in., at a reduction of 21s. to senders of special label from 1-lb. size Horlicks.

A Six-ampoule Pack.—Duncan, Flockhart & Evans, Ltd., announce that, on January 10 a new pack of six 1-mil ampoules of 118 (dihydrocodeine bitartrate) becomes available.

Address for Orders.—All orders for Loving Care and Nice 'n Easy should be sent to retail order department, Clairol, Ltd., 4A Brighton Road, Horsham, Sussex (telephone: Horsham 60255).

Subject to Tax.—A. H. Robins Co., Ltd., Foundry Lane, Horsham, Sussex, point out that their specialities Dimotapp elixir and Dimotapp L.A. tablets are subject to purchase tax.

Distribution Change.—Peptinol (G.B.), Ltd., announce that their products De-nol and Gastrinol are now being distributed by Vestric, Ltd. All orders should be directed to the nearest Vestric branch.

Not Yet Ready.—CIBA Laboratories, Ltd., Horsham, Sussex, point out that their new drug Ambilhar against bilharzia is not currently in circulation in Great Britain and several months will elapse before the product is submitted to the Dunlop Committee.

Sole U.K. Agents.—James Hardcastle & Co., 430 Edgware Road, London, W.2, are sole agents in the United Kingdom for Radway's ready relief, manufacturers of which are Booker's Manufacturing Co., Ltd., La Penitence, Demerara, British Guiana.

Changed Ownership.—J. M. Loveridge, Ltd., 6 Millbrook Road, Southampton, having acquired the business of Flexan Products, Brockenhurst, Hants, together with all patent rights in Handisleeves, ask that communications and inquiries for the product, should now be sent to them.

Distribution Change.—The chemical products of Stockholms Superfosfat Fabriks, A.B. are now being handled in the United Kingdom exclusively by Guest Industrials, Ltd., 81 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3. Formerly those products have been sold through D. W. Greenhough & Sons, Ltd., which established business is ceasing to trade.

Stock-control Service.—Chesebrough-Pond's, Ltd., Victoria Road, London, N.W.10, recently established for their chemist customers a new service related to all aspects of stock holding and ordering by chemists they supply. New discount conditions, effective from January 1, allow for more favourable terms, especially to the smaller purchaser. The chemist will, it is claimed, benefit from the service, notably by a saving of time and labour in checking stock and reordering. By the new method the chemist virtually hands over to the salesman the problems connected with stock. The system is explained in a leaflet obtainable from the salesman, and carrying his stock sheet for easy reference (renewed on each visit). Existing "A" terms for discount are being abandoned and a new variation on the "B" terms is substituted. (10 per cent. discount for an order of 7-19 cases instead of the former 10-19 cases). "C" and "D" terms remain as at present.

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

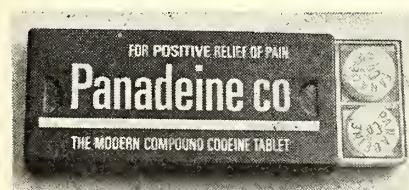
Ferrous Sulphate Capsules. — Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts, have launched a new speciality, Fefol Spanule capsules, each containing 0.5 mgm. of folic acid and 150 mgm. of exsiccated ferrous sulphate. Fefol is intended solely for use in the pregnant patient. Given in a dosage of one capsule daily throughout pregnancy, it is claimed to protect the expectant mother against both iron and folic-acid deficiencies. The folic acid content of Fefol is such as to be adequate for prophylaxis, but unlikely to mask pernicious anaemia should that be present (the condition is recognised to be rare in pregnancy). The clear green capsules are in containers of thirty and 250.

Treating Mouth Ulcers. — Berk Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Catteshall Lane, Godalming, Surrey, are marketing two new forms of Biogastrone for the treatment of mouth ulcers. Biogastrone pellets each contain 5 mgm. of carbenoxolone sodium and are indicated for the less resistant mouth ulcer, one pellet being placed near the lesion and allowed to dissolve every 4-6 hours. Biogastrone gel contains 2 per cent. of carbenoxolone sodium with Biobase, a vehicle that is stated to adhere firmly to the wet mucosal surface. The product is indicated for the intractable mouth ulcer and is applied direct to the lesion every 4-6 hours. The pellets are issued in container of twenty and the gel in 5-gm. tube.

Suppositories Against Rheumatic Disorders. — Merck Sharp & Dohme, Ltd., Hoddesdon, Herts, are now offering a suppository presentation of their Indocid non-steroid, anti-inflammatory agent for use in treating rheumatic disorders. The makers state that, while oral administration of Indocid as capsules will remain the dosage form of choice for most patients, indomethacin may be desirably administered as suppositories in circumstances in which patients are unable to tolerate an effective dosage by mouth; where it is desirable to administer a higher dosage than is possible orally; or where relief of night pain and morning stiffness is particularly important (one suppository at bed-time frequently gives relief for 12-16 hours). The pack is a container of twelve suppositories, each containing 100 mgm. of indomethacin. The product is classified as an S4B poison.

OVER-THE-COUNTER MEDICINALS

Over-the-counter Analgesic. — Bayer Products Co., Winthrop House, Surbiton, Surrey, have produced a ten-tablet

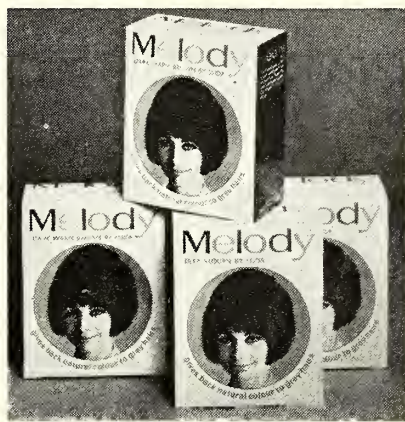


plastic slide box pack of their speciality Panadeine co. for sale over the counter. The outer contains twelve.

COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

Launch in Time for Easter. — M. & R. Norton, Ltd., 9 Park Hill, London, S.W.4, have made arrangements with Walt Disney Productions, Ltd., to feature the Winnie the Pooh series in a permanent picture soap that is being produced in good time for Easter, when a Walt Disney film on the subject is being released in the United Kingdom. Trade inquiries are welcomed by the manufacturers.

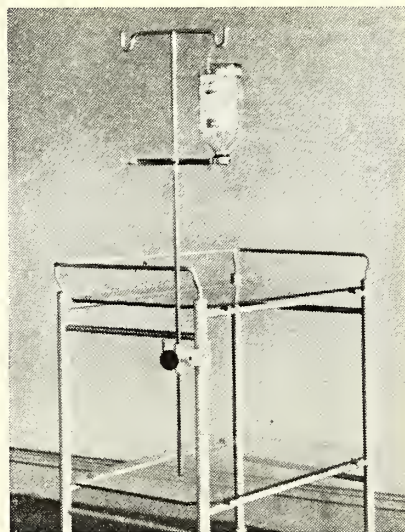
New Hair Colours and Packs. — Elida, Ltd. (distributors Gibbs Proprietaries, Ltd., Hesketh House, Portman Square, London, W.1), are introducing



into the range of Melody hair colourants two new shades, deep auburn and dark warm brown (eight in all).

SUNDRIES

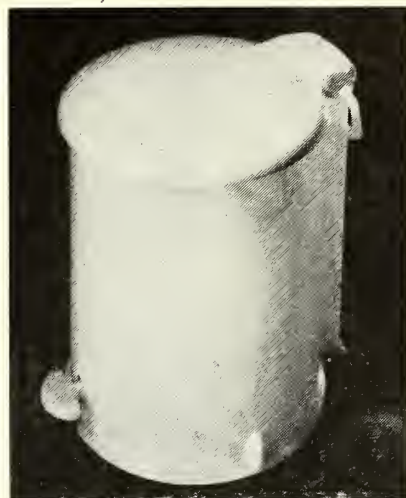
Mount for Infusion Solutions. — Jacob, White & Co., Ltd., 324 Upper Street, Islington, London, N.1, have



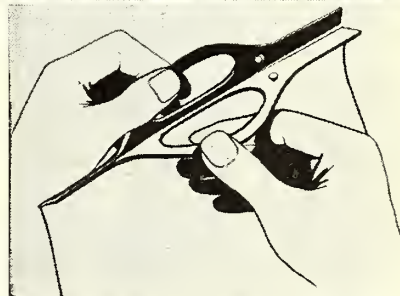
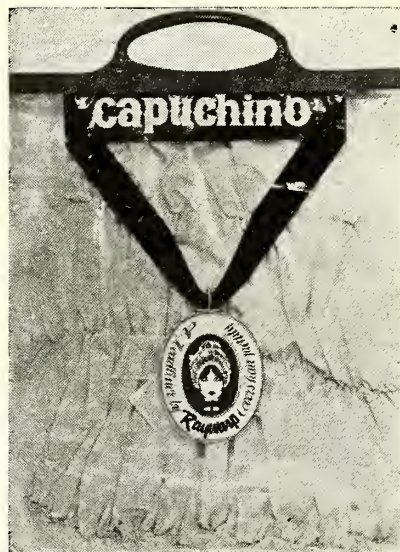
produced for use in hospitals a metal mount to be clipped on to an instrument trolley for supporting an inverted bottle of serum or plasma.

Pedal Bin for Hospitals. — G. & E. Equipment and Contracts, Ltd., Gore Road, New Milton, Hants, have pro-

duced a new pedal bin of special interest to hospitals and clinics. The bin, the Geeco Clinical, operates with



light toe pressure. Being made entirely of polypropylene (even to the operating mechanism), it may be kept clinically clean, since the whole article may be placed in a steriliser. The inner container (capacity 3 gall.) is easily removed with one hand for waste disposal. The white bin has a red, blue or yellow lid and pedal.

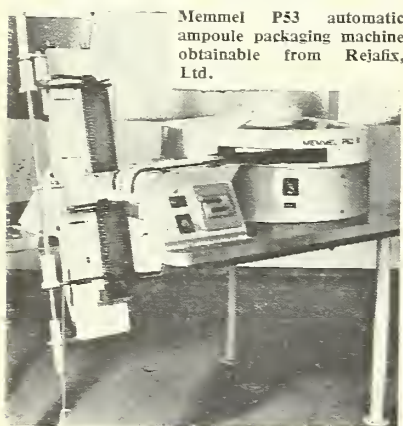


"HANDLE" BAG PACK: Available since January 1, is a new pack for the Headliner products range of Raywarp Textiles, Ltd., Alfred Street North, Nottingham. The bag has a snap closure that is easily opened for use, as shown in the diagram.

PACKAGING NOTES

Spray Buttons for Pressure Packs.—One of the more tedious and costly tasks in the manufacture of aerosol pressure packs is the fitting of the spray button on to the dispensing valve. It has usually to be done by hand. Now Aerofill, Ltd., Walmgate Road, Perivale, Middlesex, in co-operation with Aerosol Research & Development, Ltd., have developed a propellant-filling nozzle which enables Aerosol Research KN. 38 valves to be pressure filled with their spray buttons already attached. The nozzle includes a synthetic rubber sleeve which is lowered over the valve pedestal and compressed around it during the filling operation. Propellant is forced between the sleeves and the spray button and enters the valve through an annulus between the stem supporting the button and the pedestal surrounding the stem. Filling speed is about 60 gm. of fluorocarbon propellant a second and propellant losses, when can is removed, are claimed remarkably low.

From the Continent.—Now available in Britain is the Swiss Memmel range of automatic ampoule packaging and sorting machines, which handle a variety of ampoule sizes as well as a number of shapes of small bottles and tubes. The Memmel P53 automatically packages 120-200 open or closed ampoules per minute into standard cardboard or metal boxes. The ampoules are placed at random into the funnel of the machine, which then sorts them without vibration into single line and so on to a lead-off. They are then fed into the packaging unit, which stacks them in



Memmel P53 automatic ampoule packaging machine obtainable from Refajax, Ltd.

an upright position into boxes. A special pre-set counter is incorporated so that the machine stops automatically when the pre-determined number of ampoules has been stacked into the box. A conveyor belt is incorporated between the sorting machine and the packaging unit, enabling open ampoules to be controlled before they are stacked into the boxes. Another model, the Memmel 666, is designed to provide an automatic feed to an existing unit or production chain, thereby raising output and increasing efficiency. Details may be obtained from the sole United Kingdom agents, Refajax, Ltd., Harlequin Avenue, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex.



Range of labels for marking dangerous goods in transit.

Transit Labels for Chemicals.—Special labels for consignments of dangerous goods and explosives sent by sea are available from Bi-Way British Labels, Ltd., 7 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 or Lloydfield Mill, Mellor Street, Manchester, 10. The labels are printed in regulation colours and in sizes stipulated by the Board of Trade. The diamond-shaped labels, which must measure at least 4 x 4 in., are printed

on standard white label paper. Metal eyelets may be fitted if required, and other materials available include self-adhesive paper, vinyl, metal foils, PVC or gummed paper. Folders, price lists and samples of the officially approved labels are available from the company. Similar labels for use with rail freight should not be used until after a date to be announced by British Railways.

EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES

Separate-total Tills.—G. H. Gledhill & Sons, Ltd., Halifax, report increased demands from chemists for cash-register units that provide separate totals for departmental analysis, and offer a number of such registers, often prepared to individual requirements if desired by the purchaser.

All-purpose Pen.—The writing characteristics of a good-quality fountain pen combined with the advantages of a ball-point pen are claimed for the Wonderiter pen of the Esterbrook Pen Co., Ltd., now being supplied by Arnold R. Horwell, Ltd., 17 Cricklewood Broadway, London, N.W.2. The Wonderiter may be used both for nor-

mal writing and for clearly marking difficult surfaces, such as glass, china, porcelain, metals, plastics and photographic negatives, making it particularly suitable for hospitals, laboratories and pharmacies. Cost of the new pen is 7s. 6d. It uses cartridge-type ink refills. The Flo-tip writing point writes and dries instantly on paper and other absorbent surfaces. A short drying period of a few seconds is necessary for smudge-free marking of non-absorbent surfaces.

INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS

Determination of Arsenic.—Recently brought into the Fisons Scientific Apparatus, Ltd. range of laboratory glassware is an apparatus specifically designed for the determination of arsenic, using silver diethyldithiocarbamate, a stock reagent available from Fisons Scientific Apparatus, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics. The complex formed between arsine and the silver diethyldithiocarbamate can be photometrically measured.

Climatic Cabinets.—A new climatic cabinet announced by Fisons Scientific Apparatus, td., Loughborough, Leics, extends their standard range to fifteen models. The new model has an internal capacity of 25 cu. ft. (3 x 3 x 2 ft. 10 in.) and is specially useful for laboratories in which large samples have to be tested. Features include water injection by atomised spray, patented air-flow system, dehumidification and refrigeration by a hermetically sealed refrigeration, and facilities for automatic



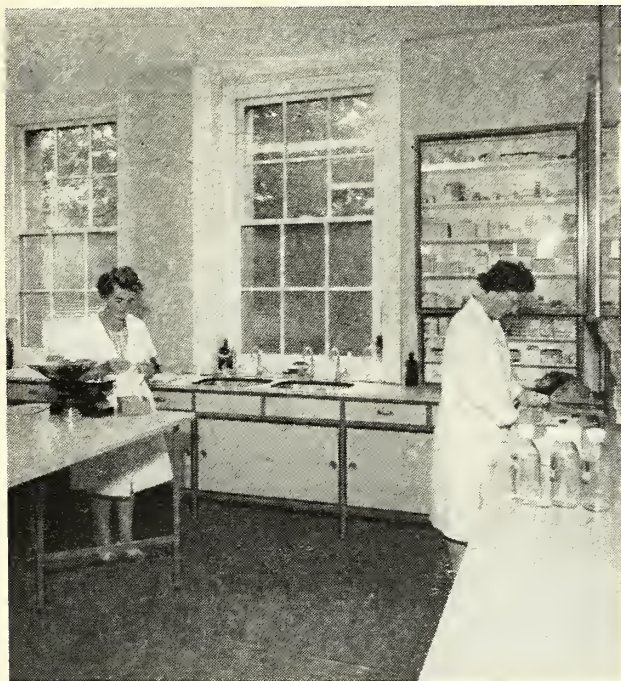
SALESMAN OF THE YEAR: The Salesman of the Year, 1965, of the Energen Food Co., Ltd., Birling Road, Ashford, Kent, is Harry Garner, of the company's northern division. The award goes annually to the salesman who, irrespective of seniority, gives the best all-round performance throughout the year. Mr. Spencer Gore (deputy-chairman) presents Mr. Garner with cup and (to retain) silver tankard.

cycling between two environments on all refrigerated cabinets. The cabinet comprises a stainless steel interior with two shelves, insulated from the outer case by at least 4 in. of lagging. The exterior is of sheet steel finished in an

epoxy-resin-based stove enamel. A full-size glass inner door and solid insulated outer door are fitted. All controls are mounted on the front and right-hand side of the cabinet, and a 5-gall. water reservoir is built in. A twin-pen

wet-and-dry-bulb recorder is available as an optional extra. The cabinet is mounted on castors and measures 44 x 59 x 79 in. Prices range from £900 to £1,460 according to temperature range and accessories.

SHOPFITTING NOTES



FRAME CONSTRUCTION IN A HOSPITAL PHARMACY: When the pharmacy at Booth Hall Hospital, Blackley, Manchester, was recently re-equipped, valuable storage space gained within the same area by the use of Speedframe (the square-tube construction system from Dexion, Ltd., Empire Way, Wembley, Middlesex). All the benches, tables, display cabinets and sink units, formerly of wood, have been replaced with Speedframe structures. The material was carried to the site as packets of tube and cartons of joints, tailored to fit exactly the space available. Its assembly demanded no previous skill and no more tools than a soft-faced mallet. No further finishing was necessary, for the neat joints are snag-free and do not harbour dust and germs. The installation and building of the Speedframe structures was carried out by John Collier & Sons, Ltd., Patricroft, Manchester.



"FREE-STANDING" SHOPFITTINGS: The illustrations show an installation carried out with the E-plan free-standing shopfittings of Eustace & Partners, Ltd., Alliance Works, Western Avenue, London, W.3, at a branch of Arnold M. Gee, Ltd. The fittings have been used to form a wall between shop and dispensary. At one of the back panels a hatch has been made for the dispensary. The use of free-standing fittings for such a purpose is claimed to cut down the cost, since it does away with the need for a purpose-made wall. It also makes for flexibility in the shop, which can be made larger or the dispensary smaller or vice versa quite easily and without alteration to the structure of the building.

MAKERS' ACTIVITIES

Twenty-five Years' Service. — Mr. L. W. H. Hill (export director) recently completed twenty-five years' service with Optrex (Overseas), Ltd.). At a reception in London he received a Churchill vase, presented to him by Mr. E. Alston Mott (the company's chairman), in the presence of Mr. H. M. Seward (managing director) and other members of the company's executive and staff.

Agricultural Conference in London. — Members of Merck Sharp & Dohme agricultural division field representative force met in London recently for their annual sales conference. The conference lasted for four days and included addresses by leading veterinary research scientists on the latest trends in animal production. Also discussed at the meeting were the company's agricultural research developments which the representatives were told would "lead to the introduction of several new products for the control of major animal diseases early in 1966."

Training Sessions. — Arrangements have been made by William R. Warner & Co., Ltd., Eastleigh, Hants, to hold training sessions for chemists' assistants as follows:—

Wentbridge House, PONTEFRAC, January 10; Queen's Hotel, BARNSEY, January 11; Duke of Cornwall, PLYMOUTH, January 12; Dolphin Hotel, POOLE, January 13; George Hotel, HUDDERSFIELD, January 17; Grand Hotel, RUGBY, January 18; Grand Hotel, SHEFFIELD, January 18; Yarborough Hotel, GRIMSBY, January 19; Blue Bell Hotel, SCUNTHORPE, January 20; Bull Hotel, NUNEATON, January 20; White Cliffe, DOVER, January 25; Grand Hotel, FOLKESTONE, January 26; Duke's Head Hotel, KING'S LYNN, January 26; Great Northern Hotel, PETERBOROUGH, January 27; King's Head, ROCHESTER, January 27; Corporation Hotel, MIDDLESBROUGH, February 1; Grand Hotel, Sunderland, February 3; Three Tuns Hotel, DURHAM, February 7; Stanhope Arms, BURTON-ON-TRENT, February 7; Mulberry Hotel, LEIK, February 8; Sea Hotel, SOUTH SHIELDS, February 8; Parkmore, EAGLESCLIFFE, Stockton-on-Tees, February 9; George Hotel, COLCHESTER, February 14; Great White Horse, IPSWICH, February 15; Airport Hotel, Barton, SALFORD, February 15; Saracen's Head, CHELMSFORD, February 16; Imperial Hotel, BLACKPOOL, February 16; Grosvenor Hotel, MORECAMBE, February 23; Castle Hotel, NEWCASTLE, Staffs, February 23; Charlton Arms, WELLINGTON, Salop, February 24; Cavendish Hotel, EASTBOURNE, March 1; Beach Hotel, LITTLEHAMPTON, March 2; Grand Hotel, WIGAN, March 8; Royal Hotel, BURY, March 9; George Hotel, CRAWLEY, March 14; Castle Hotel, WINDSOR, March 16; Bricky House, Stainburn, WORKINGTON, March 16; Abbey Hotel, MALVERN, March 22; George Hotel, SOLIHULL, March 24; San Clu Hotel, RAMSGATE, March 24; Gloucester Hotel, WEYMOUTH, March 29; Royal Hotel, INVERGORDON, April 7.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Opposite of a "Poser"

SIR,—The enclosed prescription was presented to us on Christmas evening by the patient's husband, who, we were informed by a member of the junior staff, "was waiting for it." Now it is quite the opposite of being a "prescription poser," as its legibility is quite beyond price, written we may add by a physician not normally given to

Rf
Fancy Wollen
Stockings
or Socks

this sort of thing, until now. When our dispensing assistant approached the customer, assuming it must be a joke (we do hope this is the case, for no action has since been taken, beyond sending it to you), he asked the gentleman just what his wife's trouble was. The reply: "Cold feet and legs."... The customer read the prescription with the assistant, agreed with what its contents seemed to be, and left the shop convinced that "something would be done about it!"

FANCY FREE

Nottingham Past-students

SIR,—Not many past-students of the University of Nottingham department of pharmacy have attended the annual dinner in the last two years. May I use the courtesy of your columns to address the following to them:—"I'll definitely see you again sometime" must have been said by generations of students as they left Nottingham Pharmacy Department. We hope all your old friends will be at the Pharmaceutical Society annual dinner on February 4. The guest speaker will be Dr. J. C. Parkinson. Please send your cheque for £1 ls. before you forget."

A. J. FAIRHEAD, *President*,
Pharmaceutical Students Society,
University Park, Nottingham

Undesirable Window Advertising

SIR,—I am interested in the publicity that you have given to the action being taken by the Urban District Councils Association in the matter of undesirable window advertising. You will perhaps be interested to learn that I was the Councillor who moved the motion on this at the annual U.D.C. Conference at Torquay in June 1965 and the almost unanimous acceptance of an amendment in more general terms is responsible for the present approach to the Minister. I would like to thank you for your editorial earlier this year, which crystallised my thoughts on this and which prompted me to raise it in my own Council and so have it accepted as a Conference motion.

MERVYN SCOTT, M.P.S.,
Vice-chairman, Wantage U.D.C.,
Wantage, Berks.

Adjustments of Price

SIR,—Talk of giving with one hand and taking away with the other! Most of your subscribers in retail will doubtless have received this week new price lists from Richard Hudnut, Ltd., Lambert Chemical Co., Ltd., etc. The covering letter with these makes a great issue of the success of their negotiations with H.M. Customs and Excise in obtaining a concession on purchase tax whereby, on orders qualifying for 5 per cent. or more discount, the purchase tax will be calculated on 5 per cent. discount prices. Because of that "your profit margin will be increased." We then come to the final paragraph of this letter, "Unavoidably due to" the usual sort of excuses, list prices have been slightly increased whilst retail selling prices remain unchanged. Doubtless Richard Hudnut's sales manager is already bristling with figures which prove (even if only by a fraction of a penny) that the one change does not completely cancel out the other. Nevertheless, one gets rather tired of this kind of negative generosity. If it were not so pathetic, it would be almost funny!

K. D. SHAW, *Managing director*,
KENNETH D. SHAW & CO., LTD.,
London, S.E.25

PRESCRIPTION POSER

Amharic Syrup

34
Mi! for de
in eye



LONG-SERVICE AWARDS: In the picture with Mr. Henry Garnett (managing director, Gillette Safety Razor Co.), and other members of the management staff, are long-service employees to whom Mr. Garnett recently made presentations. They include nine with twenty-five years' service (Messrs. Galloway, Portsmouth, Buchanan, Gill, Martin, Ware, Misses Belsham and Johnson and Messrs. Green and Welch); and three with forty years' service (Messrs. Duncan, Brown and Smith).

THE syrup is not named in Amharic characters but was in prescriber's rendering of a well known pharmaceutical speciality.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

Published weekly at

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6565

Chemicals in Cosmetics

TEXT of the Labelling of Food Bill introduced in the House of Commons by Mrs. Joyce Butler (see *C. & D.*, December 25, 1965, p. 625) has now been published (H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d.). It is in the same form as the Bill Mrs. Butler sought to introduce in February 1965 (see *C. & D.*, February 13, 1965, p. 150 and March 6, 1965, p. 326).

The Bill requires food, whether prepacked or not, that contains any added colouring matter, flavouring, preservative, or any chemical substance, to be specially labelled or "accompanied by a notice giving certain information in accordance with the provisions in the Schedule to the Bill." Similar provisions are extended to prepacked toilet preparations containing "added colouring matter or added flavouring." The definition of a toilet preparation "includes any soap, product intended for use in the cleaning of teeth, deodorant or cosmetic and any other article or substance (not being an article or substance used only as a drug) intended for application to the skin, hair or nails of a person in the form of liquid, powder, cream or ointment."

Schedule 1 requires any prepacked food or toilet preparation containing added colouring matter to be labelled with the words "DYED WITH," immediately followed by words identifying each added colouring matter. Where flavouring has been added the appropriate words are "FLAVOURED WITH." Prepacked foods containing added preservative must bear the words "PRESERVED WITH" and those containing any other additive are required to bear on the labels the words "TREATED WITH," again immediately followed by words sufficiently identifying "each other additive contained in that food." All statutory wording required by the Bill "shall be in block letters of equal size, legibly printed and conspicuously visible." On food that is not prepacked but contains added colouring matter, flavouring, preservative or other additive a notice with the appropriate wording is required to be exhibited in a prominent position and "if not attached to the food to which it relates shall be in such a position as to clearly relate to that food."

There are clauses in the Bill setting out the requirements in respect of meat and fish and food derived from animals in the rearing of which any substance specified by order made by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Minister of Health has been employed. Clause 6 and Schedule 4 deal with vegetables or food treated with any substance to accel-

erate ripening or with any insecticide, and require that they shall also be accompanied by a notice dealing with the words "TREATED WITH." In introducing the Bill Mrs. Butler pointed out that the Council of Europe had recommended member countries to take more vigorous steps to control by legislation the use of food additives, and that the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation and World Health Organisation were also setting up an international survey of food additives. She did not, however, produce similar international evidence in respect of the control of cosmetic preparations.

Mrs. Butler emphasised that the Bill was "comprehensive and far-ranging." That feature of the Bill underlines, we suggest, its weakness. To group together cosmetic preparations and food in a labelling Bill can hardly fail to cause difficulties and complications. Except that both are purchased the two groups are dissimilar in almost every respect. We also foresee technical difficulties in interpreting the phrases "any added colouring matter" or "added flavouring" when applied to toilet preparations and perfumes. The interdependence of the senses of taste and smell in assessing cosmetic products are likely to require the judgment of a Solomon to separate.

Though we criticise the Bill we respect and sympathise with the objective of those who support it as being to avoid the health hazards of absorbing substances "through the skin or in the case of lipstick by way of mouth." Mrs. Butler's Bill, however, has referred only to colourings and flavourings. The cosmetics industry is using other substances, some involving hazards. The industry is aware of that situation and is increasingly active in ensuring that products do not give rise to untoward effects. Nevertheless, if controls are considered necessary then surely the decision should be made on the whole and not the part, as the proposed Bill attempts.

Overseas Trade in Pharmaceuticals

THE value of United Kingdom exports of pharmaceutical products during November 1965 was, at £5,439,000, the best month's performance for six months and the second highest recorded during the year. The total for division 54 of the Overseas Trade Accounts (H.M. Stationery Office, price 30s.), which includes surgical dressings as well as pharmaceutical products, was just over £6 millions and brought the total for the eleven months of the year to £61 millions, against £53 millions in the corresponding period of 1964.

Exports to Australia during November recovered to £375,000, making her the largest single market for pharmaceutical products; Ghana was second with purchases valued at £347,000. Other countries with purchases valued at over £200,000 were Nigeria, West Germany, New Zealand, South Africa, United States, France, Irish Republic, Malaysia and Canada. Sales to countries in the European Free Trade Association, including Finland amounted to £592,000 and to those in the European Economic Community, £847,000.

The high rate of imports showed no sign of easing off during November. At £1,046,000 the import bill for January-November now stands at £10,148,000, whereas the total for the corresponding period of 1964 was only £6,667,000. Antibiotics imported during November cost £286,000. As in previous months the U.S. and Western

EXPORTS	£'000		£'000		£'000
Vitamins in bulk	168	Organotherapeutic glands, etc.*		Sulphonamides in bulk	54
" products	86	" in bulk	26	" tablets	78
Antibiotics		" products	12	" other products	23
penicillin in bulk	117	Sera and " vaccines	131	Proprietary medicines	1,739
" injections	58	Aspirin in bulk	55	Unclassified medicines	908
" tablets, ointments, etc.	307	" products	70	IMPORTS	
other antibiotics in bulk	277	Antihistamines products	74	Vitamins	62
" products	423	Antipaludics products	96	Antibiotics	286
Alkaloids in bulk	103	Barbiturates in bulk	59	Alkaloids	111
" products	29	" products	27	Glycosides, glands, sera, vaccines	31
Hormones in bulk	238	Medicated confectionery	174	Proprietary and veterinary medicines	359
" products	166	Ointments, liniments*	89	All other	198
Glycosides	21	Surgical dressings	562	* Not elsewhere specified	

Germany were the main suppliers of the imports, the values being £298,000 and £231,000 respectively. In the case of West Germany the United Kingdom was a net exporter to the tune of £37,000.

Items contributing to November exports and imports of pharmaceutical products in division 54, together with a number of bulk pharmaceuticals taken from another division, are given in the table above.

Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

MONTHLY MEETING OF COUNCIL

PRESENTING to the December meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland in Belfast on December 6, 1965, the report from the Education Committee, Mr. J. KERR said that a discussion had taken place with students about repeat examinations, internal examiners and published syllabuses. The Committee had agreed with some of the suggestions put forward by the students, but a meeting with the staff of the department of pharmacy at the Belfast College would be necessary before a recommendation could be submitted to the Council.

Mr. Kerr also reported on a meeting between a deputation from the Council and representatives of the Ministries of Home Affairs and Education about the Society's qualification. He felt that the Society's argument in favour of requiring a degree in pharmacy as a prerequisite of registration had been accepted. Unfortunately a compulsory degree would require new legislation, and it might be some time before existing legislation could be amended. Support for any change that could be effected by delegated legislation had been promised, and a suggestion had been made that the entrance requirements for registration as a student might be raised in the near future.

Refresher Courses

Mr. Kerr also said that the Committee had considered the possible provision of refresher courses for retail and hospital pharmacists. At the moment discussions were going on with Dr. Shaw (head of the pharmacy department at the College) and it was hoped that he might soon be able to say what courses could be made available.

Welcoming Mr. N. A. J. Anderson, who had been co-opted to the Council to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. W. P. Ewart, THE PRESIDENT (Mr. A. T. Hardy) said that Mr. Anderson had been an active member of the executive committee of the Ulster Chemists' Association and was sure to prove an asset to the Council.

Applications from four members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for registration in Northern Ireland under the reciprocal agreement were granted.

THE SECRETARY reported that he had received payment from the Northern Ireland Branch of the Photographic Dealers' Association for the use of accommodation in the Society's House during 1965.

A letter about student exchange from the liaison secretary of the Society of Pharmaceutical Students in Northern Ireland was read. It was agreed to give publicity to the scheme, so that interested members should be able to obtain full details about accepting foreign students.

Members present were the president (Mr. A. T. Hardy) in the chair, Messrs. B. Flatley and R. M. Watson; Dr. R. G. R.

Bacon and Messrs. N. A. J. Anderson; W. H. Boyd; N. C. Cooper; R. J. Davidson; W. T. Hunter; J. Kerr; G. E. McIlhagger; J. Paul; J. D. Pollock; W. C. Tate; A. Templeton; and J. C. Wellwood. Apologies for absence were received from Professor O. L. Wade and Messrs. H. G. Campbell, W. Donaldson, J. Gordon and D. Moore.

NEW BOOKS

Caring for your Hair

DOROTHY V. DAVIS, W. & G. Foyle, Ltd., 119 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2. 7 × 4½ in. Pp. 80. 4s.

IN this easy-to-read little book the author gives information about hair and its types and hints on shampooing, colouring and lightening, home perms, and problems of thinning and dandruff among other matters. The illustrations relate principally to hairdressing styles but the chemist is coupled with the hairdresser as source of supply for certain types of product mentioned (not generally by brand name) in the text.

Physical Chemistry

D. F. EGGERS, jun., N. W. GREGORY, G. D. HALSEY, jun., and B. S. RABINOVITCH, John Wiley & Sons, Ltd., Glen House, Stag Place, London, S.W.1. 9½ × 6½ in. Pp. x + 783. 60s.

THIS American textbook is based on a one-year course in physical chemistry at the University of Washington. It aims to provide a foundation of quantum and statistical mechanics leading on to thermodynamics. The last five chapters, covering extensions and applications of the basic principles, have been written at a slightly higher level. Each section ends with exercises and each chapter with review problems. Answers are provided to most questions.

Introduction to Chemistry

P. FARAGO, B.Sc., PH.D., George Newnes, Ltd., Tower House, Southampton Street, London, W.C.2. 7½ × 4½ in. Pp. 200. 12s. 6d. cut flush. 18s. cased.

THE aim of this book is to present further study either within an established curriculum or as a private hobby. By intention the author has concentrated on the basic principles and presented them descriptively, without mathematical symbolism. An introductory chapter traces the development of chemistry and discusses the periodic table and atomic structure in terms of the electronic theory. A succeeding chapter deals with molecular structure, reaction kinetics and thermodynamics. Two chapters deal with the applications of chemistry in the manufacture of heavy chemicals, oil derivatives and detergents. A chapter on plastics explains polymerisation; two other chapters with a biochemical bias. A survey of radiochemistry concludes the work.

HOSPITAL PHARMACY FORUM

Practical Training or Post-graduate Study?

By HOSPITAL PHARMACIST

WHAT useful purpose is now served by the compulsory period of practical training required for admission to the Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists? When the acquisition of a large number of practical skills was essential to the practice of pharmacy a long "apprenticeship" served an important purpose, and in fact it was probably more essential than the academic part of the training. Today its value is open to question.

It would be foolish, however, to suggest that practical experience is no longer necessary. The purpose of a university course is not to provide vocational training but to ensure that graduates have the necessary intellectual equipment to enable them to obtain the maximum benefit from experience. No employer would think of asking a newly graduated civil engineer to take charge of the design and construction of a motorway. His first job is likely to be that of a junior member of a team, so that any mistakes that result from lack of experience are unlikely to go undetected. In the same way a newly graduated pharmacist would not be put in charge of an industrial manufacturing laboratory. Because his academic training has given him an understanding of the principles involved in the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations he should, however, be able to make good use of the practical experience to be gained in a junior post and ultimately to rise to a position of responsibility. But in the eyes of the law all pharmacists are equal. Once on the register there is nothing to prevent a pharmacist from taking charge of a pharmacy, either in hospital or general practice, or from undertaking responsibility for the training of other pharmacists. It cannot reasonably be argued that the existing requirement of one year's practical training can provide the experience necessary for the successful conduct of a pharmacy, and no hospital authority would be likely to appoint such a man to the post of chief pharmacist. In those circumstances it is pertinent to ask whether pre-registration practical training should be abandoned altogether or modified in such a way that it would have some purpose.

Three Years' "Probation"

One alternative that is not entirely without its attractions is to grant registration immediately after graduation, but to require that no pharmacist should be permitted to work without supervision during the first three years. That would be regarded as a probationary period devoted to acquiring experience and "learning the business." It could be served in general, hospital or industrial practice, but always under the supervision of an experienced pharmacist. Once the probationary period has been completed the candidate would become eligible to work without supervision and to accept a post in any branch of pharmacy. He would also be allowed to assume responsibility for the training of probationer pharmacists. In the hospital service the probationer would enter in the basic grade, but would not be eligible to work unsupervised or to supervise the work of other pharmacists. It would be up to the head of his department to ensure that the time was utilised to the best advantage. Provision should be made for some formal course of instruction and it should obviously include training in the techniques of management, the object being to fit the candidate for a supervisory post. In fact the first hospital post should be regarded primarily as a training post intended to provide the variety of experience necessary for the successful organisation of a hospital pharmacy. If the proposed post-graduate diploma in hospital pharmacy comes into being, candidates might be expected to take the examination at the end of the three-year probationary period. They would then be eligible to apply for more senior posts.

In general practice the three-year probationary period would go a long way towards limiting the number of new pharmacies and at the same time would ensure that those that did remain open were conducted on sound lines. It is possible that the Society might be willing to institute a post-graduate diploma in retail practice, but unlikely that the Government would be prepared to insist that only successful candidates should be allowed to take charge of a pharmacy. In practice, nevertheless, employers would be likely to give preference to applicants who had successfully completed the examination.

Guild Might Go Ahead

One of the most serious objections to such a proposal arises from the fact that pharmacists tend to be employed not so much because of their professional ability as because they possess a statutory qualification. That consideration does not usually apply in the pharmaceutical industry, but in general and hospital practice the possession of a certificate is the main requirement because of the legal privileges that accompany it. The Ministry of Health might possibly be induced to make regulations to ensure that only candidates who had successfully completed the probationary period were eligible for appointment to more senior hospital posts, but powerful commercial interests in general practice would almost certainly be opposed to any suggestion that a branch manager should have had at least three years' experience under supervision. If, nevertheless, the idea is acceptable to the majority of hospital pharmacists there is no reason why the Guild should have to wait for the Society. It could try to persuade Committee C to abandon the grade of post-graduate student and instead allow candidates to enter at the lowest point on the basic grade. To do that would involve a comparatively minute increase in expenditure on salaries. At the same time it would be necessary to revive the former requirement that only candidates with three or more years' experience should be eligible for appointment to senior and higher grades. Many chief pharmacists regret the scrapping of that rule, and would be pleased to see it restored. After all, the post of senior pharmacist usually entails either the supervision of other pharmacists or deputising for the head of the department, and few newly qualified men and women are capable of undertaking such duties satisfactorily. As the law stands at present the candidate would have no status as a pharmacist during the first year of the probationary period, and it would be necessary to exclude him from the performance of certain tasks. However, in hospitals that now train post-graduate students, that is already the practice and in most cases it gives rise to few problems.

Within the near future the only path to registration as a pharmacist is likely to be via a degree conferred either by a university or by the Council for National Academic Awards. The Society will then no longer function as an examining body. As the registration authority it will still be in a position to exert a considerable influence on the content of courses leading to a degree, but universities and colleges may be tempted to use their freedom to design courses orientated in a particular direction. One of them has indeed already announced proposals for two degrees, one intended for students attracted to industrial or academic pharmacy and the other for those likely to go into general practice. Mr. A. G. Fishburn, in his Harrison Memorial lecture, has stressed the importance of a basic educational standard to be attained by *all* pharmacists and to form a starting point for any further training. That already applies in most other professions, and there would appear to be no good reason

why pharmacy should be regarded as an exception. The young medical graduate is neither a physician nor a surgeon, but he can become one by undertaking a post-graduate course of study. It would be a dangerous doctrine to suggest that the pharmacist should be required to specialise at first-degree level. At that stage the aim should be to make him first and foremost a pharmacist, not a chemist, biologist, bacteriologist or chemical engineer. Candidates with a first degree should be at home in a junior position in any branch of pharmacy and it would be up to each branch to decide what post-graduate qualifications were needed for promotion to higher posts.

In the hospital service the suggested diploma in hospital pharmacy might well fill the bill, but when all pharmacists are graduates and therefore eligible to take higher degrees the hospital authorities may well insist upon a Ph.D. for the most senior posts in order to ensure that the chief pharmacist had an academic status equal to that of his senior medical and scientific colleagues. So far as the hospital service is concerned the institution of post-graduate qualifications would put an end to the doctrine that all pharmacists are equal. Those who did not proceed beyond a first degree

would be forced to reconcile themselves to seeing junior colleagues promoted over their heads. That is a common occurrence in medicine and the other professions, and for that matter in the pharmaceutical industry. It certainly applies in hospital administration, and there can be no intrinsic objection to applying it in hospital pharmacy. To implement the system would remove the necessity for the higher qualification allowance, though provision ought to be made to allow highly qualified entrants to commence above the minimum of the basic grade. After that, however, promotion would depend upon ability, and it would be up to hospital authorities making appointments to senior posts to take post-graduate qualifications into account when considering candidates.

The concept of specialist post-graduate qualifications in pharmacy is quite new, and will necessitate some reorientation of present attitudes. Obviously no candidate can be expected to give up his time to post-graduate study if it does not hold out any advantages in the way of promotion to higher posts. If the principle is not acceptable in hospital pharmacy then it would be better to abandon the idea of post-graduate qualifications altogether.

Onward from Galen

SIDELINES OF CURRENT COMMENT

★ A STIMULANT FOR AIRMEN ? ★

STIMULANT drugs, which were commonly used by air crews under the stress conditions of war-time flying, are again coming into regular use in aviation, writes a correspondent. A recent survey of 200 naval pilots showed that no less than 60 per cent. had been prescribed amphetamine, and that 25 per cent. of the group took the drug after only four hours flying. Many concerned with aviation medicine view with disfavour the use of stimulant drugs in such a widespread way. Nevertheless, in situations of attenuated routine the need to combat the effects of fatigue and boredom upon vigilance may be urgent. The dangers of continued pharmacological support are well known, and the side effects of both caffeine and amphetamine make them unsuitable for regular use. Some recent work carried out in the United States School of Aerospace Medicine showed that, 20 hours after the ingestion of a single dose of amphetamine, the pilots were showing residual difficulties in mental functioning. Flight crews are not the only personnel in aviation who need to sustain vigilance. At peak times an air-traffic controller may be handling ten separate time and space problems caused by the narrow separation of aircraft movements in those four dimensions. So onerous has grown the work that the emergence of neurotic symptoms is a common occurrence, and complete nervous breakdowns are more and more an occupational risk. For some years there has been a need for a centrally acting stimulant possessing minimal cumulative effects, either positive or negative. The perfect drug in this respect has yet to be discovered, but a step in that direction may have been taken by the synthesis of a new central stimulant to the formula: 5-phenyl-2-imino-4-oxo-oxazolidin, known on the Continent as PIO, and in the United Kingdom as pemoline. Apparently unpatented, it is being marketed by a number of companies at home and abroad. To assess its efficacy experiments were carried out under the auspices of Aeromedical International. A laboratory simulator was constructed, based on Gatwick air-traffic control centre. Communication ostensibly received from aircraft in the control area was relayed from a two-hour tape into the controller's headphones. In synchronisation with that information a radar display presented the appropriate information of the aircraft's movements on a conventional screen. The controller was required to provide landing clearance, diversion procedure, or stack aircraft in different height levels according to the exigencies of the situation, which could

be manipulated by the experimenter. Effects of the task in producing mental fatigue were clearly seen, especially after 90 minutes of the watch period, when a significantly large number of errors or bad judgments were made. A double blind cross-over trial was then conducted using pemoline and a placebo. The drug produced a statistically significant improvement in performance. Optimal dose was found to be 20 mgm. Increasing the dose reduced the effectiveness of the drug until, at 60 mgm, performance became worse than with no drug at all. (The apparent dosage paradox is well known in psychotropic drugs.) Side effects additional to those produced by the placebo were absent at the 20 mgm. dose, but higher dosage produced some muzziness. No cumulative effect was experienced over a three-week period. Like many centrally acting stimulants, pemoline works better the more fatigued the individual is at the time of taking the drug. For tension or mild fatigue spread over an extended period it is not particularly successful, as trials with university students have shown. For the once-only emergency occasion amphetamine is still preferred for its stronger stimulant effect, but for recurrent situations pemoline seems to have a place in the range of stimulants.

★ MEDICAL INTEREST IN "KURU" ★

KURU, or "laughing sickness," a fatal brain disease confined to a small number of primitive tribal groups in a remote part of New Guinea's Eastern Highlands, is currently the object of research in a number of countries. Features of the disease include a progressive cerebellar degeneration, beginning with a lack of co-ordination in skilled movements and leading to death in six or twelve months. The condition is popularly known as "laughing sickness" because lack of facial control gives the victim the appearance of laughing during a stage of the disease. The description is cruel as sufferers, far from laughing, grow silent as the disease progresses. The victim cannot stand or sit properly, finds it difficult to swallow, and eventually chokes. No case of kuru is known to have recovered as a result of treatment. Research workers consider that more knowledge about kuru could throw light on multiple sclerosis, cerebellar degeneration associated with carcinoma, Huntington's chorea and other genetically determined neuropathies. Its general clinical, epidemiological and pathological features have been established. One hypothesis is that its "virus" is an infectious molecule of nucleic acid.

PHARMACY IN UGANDA

Reflections on a year in Voluntary Service Overseas

By C. A. WRIGHT, B.Pharm., M.P.S.

AFTER obtaining a pharmacy degree at Sunderland in 1964 I spent a year working as a hospital pharmacist with the Uganda Government. I obtained this post under the auspices of the Voluntary Service Overseas (V.S.O.) scheme which provides trained men and women to fill vacancies existing in developing countries of the world until a sufficient number of their own nationals are qualified to undertake the work. Nearly all the graduates with V.S.O. are teachers so little guidance could be given me about the conditions prevailing in Jinja hospital to which I was posted.

Uganda, a member country of the old East African Federation, lies to the north of Lake Victoria and is bounded by Rwanda, Congo, Sudan and Kenya. An altitude of 4,000 feet for most of the country contributes to a pleasant climate and an expanding agricultural industry.

The hospital service in Uganda can be visualised as the spokes of a wheel with New Mulago at the hub. This is situated in Kampala, and is the teaching hospital for the medical faculty of Makerere University College. It is a fine example of modern hospital planning. Regional hospitals, for example at Jinja, can be imagined to be halfway to the wheel's perimeter with district dispensaries and sub-dispensaries on the perimeter. The flow of patients tends to be from the outside of this hypothetical wheel to the centre. Patients up-country usually receive treatment in the dispensaries, which besides an out-patients' department also have a ward and maternity unit. A medical assistant is in charge of each dispensary and is directly responsible to the District Medical Officer for its efficient running. (Medical assistants have successfully completed a three-year medical course and are trained in the diagnosis and treatment of the more common complaints.) Cases not responding to their treatment are referred to the regional hospitals.

Jinja hospital has 320 beds divided among eleven wards. The wards are single-story buildings spaced over a large area. The medical treatment available is divided into three grades, two being paid for, the third being free. Administration is through a hospital and a medical superintendent.

Rôle of the Pharmacist

Pharmacists' work in Jinja consists of control of the medical stores (though only in a supervisory capacity), control of the dangerous drugs, the running of the out-patient dispensary and liaison with the medical and nursing professions. Medical stores is, of course, the biggest contributor to the hospital bill and so economies had often to be introduced at this point. Excessive prescribing had to be controlled, and local purchasing was eliminated through the use of a standard list of drugs which were only obtainable from the main medical stores at Entebbe. Any special drugs needed by consultants had to be ordered directly from the Government Chief Pharmacist, with written reasons for its use. Reasonable requests were usually approved and the drug forwarded as and when available. Economies were also effected by substitution of one drug of similar action by another, though that happened only when stocks were low. An example was the use of tetrachlorethylene in place of bphenium used in the treatment of hookworm.

The out-patient dispensary had a staff of ten, four dispensers (who had completed a three-year course organised by the Ministry of Health), pharmacy orderlies and porters. I found that my main function was that of an administrator rather than pharmacist with the main emphasis on the attempted acquisition of new equipment. The pharmacy orderlies did all out-patient dispensing, the dispensers making the extemporaneous preparations. If mixtures were prescribed the patient had to bring his own bottle and these ranged from beer to hair cream containers. 20- and 30-litre

batches of mist. kaolin, mist. ammon. et ipecac., etc., were dispensed at an astonishing rate as also were the anti-malarials, analgesic and vitamin tablets. The majority of cases needing antibiotic treatment were dosed via the parenteral route so the dispensary's turnover of antibiotics was fairly low. At times the out-patient department seemed to be flooded with humanity, for besides the usual complaints of colds, malaria, schistosomiasis, hook-, tape-, thread- and round-worms, trachoma and leprosy, we had also to contend with patients from the specialist clinics. With 320,000 out-patients treated last year one can appreciate the nature of this "flood."

The hospital wards were served by a once-weekly tablet order and a daily order for mixtures, injections and intravenous drips. The latter, along with water for injection and a few hypertonic solutions, were manufactured in the sterile department under the direction of a dispenser. Two electric autoclaves were continually in use, for we supplied the needs of two mission hospitals as well as our own.

Perhaps I should add one or two words on the retail scene. The shops were similar in layout to those in Britain but practice differed a little. The emphasis was on small-scale manufacturing, dispensing being not so important as doctors did their own dispensing. All practising pharmacists had to be registered with the Poisons' Board, and for that needed to be members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Because retail shops are not integrated into the health system, the free health service provided to the Ugandan's through the hospital service is characterised by great demands being made on its slender resources. Whether the completion of twenty-two, one hundred-bed hospitals—in the near future, will help to alleviate those demands will only be shown through time.

In conclusion, I would like to express my thanks to The Triangle Trust (1949) Fund and the Sir James Knott Trust who sponsored my year with V.S.O.

A PHARMACIST'S ANTHOLOGY

A GOOD ENOUGH REMEDY BUT SEVERE

From "Curing a Cold," by Mark Twain

THE first time I began to sneeze a friend told me to go and bathe my feet in hot water and go to bed. I did so. Shortly afterwards, another friend advised me to get up and take a cold shower-bath. I did that also. Within the hour another friend assured me that it was policy to "feed a cold and starve a fever." I had both. So I thought it best to fill myself up for the cold, and then keep dark and let the fever starve awhile. In a case of this kind I seldom do things by halves; I ate pretty heartily; I conferred my custom upon a stranger who had just opened his restaurant that morning; he waited near me in respectful silence until I had finished feeding my cold, when he inquired if the people about Virginia were much afflicted with colds? I told him I thought they were. He then went out and took in his sign. I started down towards the office, and on the way encountered another bosom friend, who told me that a quart of salt-water, taken warm, would come as near curing a cold as anything in the world. I hardly thought I had room for it, but I tried it anyhow. The result was surprising. I believe I threw up my immortal soul. Now, as I am giving my experience only for the benefit of those who are troubled with the distemper I am speaking about, I feel that they will see the propriety of my cautioning them against following such portions of it as proved inefficient with me, and acting upon this conviction I warn them against salt-water. It may be a good enough remedy, but I think it is too severe. If I had another cold in the head, and there was no course left me but to take either an earthquake or a quart of warm salt-water, I would take my chances on the earthquake.

GUIDE TO NEW MEDICAMENTS

Information about proprietary products supplied principally on prescription. Reprints on perforated gummed paper for affixing to index cards are obtainable from the Editor.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, January 8, 1966.

CYCLOSERINE (Wander) tablets

MANUFACTURER: A. Wander, Ltd., 42 Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W.1.

DESCRIPTION: White, unscored tablets each containing 250 mgm. of cycloserine.

INDICATIONS: As a second-line drug in the treatment of tuberculosis.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Psychosis, epilepsy, chronic alcoholism, renal insufficiency.

DOSAGE: Orally according to body weight. Optimum blood levels of 25-30 mcgm./mil may be achieved with total daily dosage of 750-1,000 mgm. (see *manufacturer's literature*).

SIDE-EFFECTS: Headache, vertigo, behavioural changes in susceptible patients.

STORAGE: Must be stored in glass and kept tightly stoppered.

HOW SUPPLIED: In containers of 100 and 500.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

FIRST ISSUED: December 1965.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, January 8, 1966.

KANTREX injections

MANUFACTURER: Bristol Laboratories, Ltd., Astronaut House, Hounslow Road, Feltham, Middlesex.

DESCRIPTION: Clear solutions for injection containing kanamycin sulphate equivalent to either 0.5 gm. of kanamycin activity in 2 mls, or 1 gm. kanamycin activity in 3 mls.

INDICATIONS: Septicaemia due to Gram-negative bacteria or staphylococci resistant to other antibiotics; genito-urinary tract infections; peritonitis.

DOSAGE: May be administered by the intramuscular, intravenous or intraperitoneal routes, depending on the condition. Dosage varies according to the nature and the severity of the condition. (See *manufacturer's packaging leaflet*.)

SIDE EFFECTS: See *manufacturer's literature*.

SHELF LIFE: Stable for four years without refrigeration. Slight discoloration does not affect the preparation's potency.

HOW SUPPLIED: In rubber-capped vials of 0.5 gm. in 2 ml and 1 gm. in 3 ml.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1965.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, January 8, 1966.

MYCIVIN syrup

MANUFACTURER: Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Station Street, Nottingham.

DESCRIPTION: Syrup containing 125 mgm. of lincomycin (as hydrochloride) in each 5 mls.

INDICATIONS: Infections due to Gram-positive organisms.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: In pregnancy and the new-born.

DOSAGE: Children (over 10 years): 500 mgm. three or four times daily; (under 10 years): 30-60 mgm./kg. daily, divided into three or four equal doses.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottle of 170 mls.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, January 8, 1966.

TETREX syrup

MANUFACTURER: Bristol Laboratories, Ltd., Astronaut House, Hounslow Road, Feltham, Middlesex.

DESCRIPTION: Lemon-flavoured syrup containing in each 5 mls tetracycline equivalent to 125 mgm. of tetracycline hydrochloride, and 125 mgm. of sodium hexametaphosphate.

INDICATIONS: Infections due to tetracycline sensitive organisms.

DOSAGE: The usual dose is 1 gm. daily in four divided doses of 250 mgm. each. Severe or prolonged infections may require higher doses. *Children*: Average dose is 25 mgm. per kg. of body weight per day in divided doses at six hourly intervals. Therapy for most infections should be continued for 24-48 hours after the patient has become asymptomatic or afebrile. In acute beta-haemolytic streptococcal and certain staphylococcal infections, therapy should be continued for at least ten days.

SHELF LIFE: Two years when stored at room temperature.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottles of 2 and 16 fl. oz.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1965.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, January 8, 1966.

DIMOTAPP elixir

MANUFACTURER: A. H. Robins Co., Ltd., Foundry Lane, Horsham, Sussex.

DESCRIPTION: Brown coloured elixir containing in each 5-ml teaspoonful 4 mgm. of brompheniramine maleate, 5 mgm. of phenylephrine hydrochloride, and 5 mgm. of phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride, with 2.3 per cent. of alcohol.

INDICATIONS: Symptomatic relief of the allergic manifestations of respiratory illnesses such as the common cold.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Sensitivity to antihistamines.

DOSAGE: *Adults*: One or two teaspoonfuls three or four times a day. *Children* (3-12 years): One teaspoonful three or four times a day.

SIDE EFFECTS: In high dosage, drowsiness due to the antihistamine, or central nervous system stimulation due to the sympathomimetic amines may infrequently occur.

PRECAUTIONS: Should be administered with caution to patients with cardiac or peripheral vascular diseases and hypertension.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottles of 16 fl. oz.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Recommended on prescription only.

FIRST ISSUED: December 1965.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, January 8, 1966.

DIMOTAPP L.A. tablets

MANUFACTURER: A. H. Robins Co., Ltd., Foundry Lane, Horsham, Sussex.

DESCRIPTION: Brown coloured coated tablets monogrammed "AHR" in white. Each long-acting tablet contains: 12 mgm. of brompheniramine maleate, 15 mgm. of phenylephrine hydrochloride, and 15 mgm. of phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride.

INDICATIONS: Where antihistaminic action and vasoconstriction are desired to control the acute symptoms of upper respiratory infections.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Sensitivity to antihistamines. Should be administered with caution to patients with cardiac or peripheral vascular diseases and hypertension. Not recommended for use during pregnancy.

DOSAGE: One tablet morning and evening or as needed.

SIDE EFFECTS: Drowsiness may occur infrequently. With large doses excitement may develop but it is not expected in the therapeutic dosage.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottles of 100 and 500.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Recommended on prescription only.

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, January 8, 1966.

MACRODEX infusion

MANUFACTURER: Pharmacia (Great Britain), Ltd., Sinclair House, The Avenue, West Ealing, London, W.13. DISTRIBUTOR: Martindale Samore, Ltd., Salem Road, Queensway, London, W.2.

DESCRIPTION: Infusion solution containing dextran of an average molecular weight of 70,000 with more than 90 per cent. in the molecular weight interval 25,000-125,000 (as measured by the light scattering method). Available as 6 per cent. solution in either normal saline or dextrose.

INDICATIONS: Haemorrhagic and traumatic shock; shock prophylaxis during surgery; shock in intoxications (as in pancreatitis, peritonitis, or drug overdose); burns. (See *manufacturer's literature*.)

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Thrombocytopenia; severe heart failure and established renal failure with anuria. (See *manufacturer's literature*.)

DOSAGE: In haemorrhagic and traumatic shock, 500-1,000 mls initially. Subsequent dosage, and dosage in other conditions, according to the patient's condition. (See *manufacturer's literature*.)

PRECAUTIONS: Should be used with caution in any condition likely to be associated with vascular overloading, such as congestive heart failure or renal disease with reduced glomerular filtration.

SHELF LIFE: Five years when stored at room temperature.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottle of 500 mls.

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, January 8, 1966.

APSIN VK syrup

MANUFACTURER: Approved Prescription Services, Ltd., Horn-castle Street, Cleckheaton, Yorks.

DESCRIPTION: Dry granules for preparing flavoured syrup by the addition of water at the time of dispensing. Available in two strengths to contain, when dispensed, 62.5 mgm. or 125 mgm. of phenoxymethyl penicillin (as potassium salt) in each 5 mls of syrup.

INDICATIONS: Infections due to penicillin-sensitive bacteria in infants and children.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Penicillin sensitivity.

DOSAGE: APSIN VK 62.5 mgm.: *Children* (under 1 year), 2 mls every six hours; (1-5 years), 5 mls every six hours. APSIN VK 125 mgm.: (5 years and above), 5 mls every six hours.

STORAGE: Should be stored in a cool place. The prepared syrup should be kept in a cool place, preferably refrigerated, and used within seven days of preparation.

HOW SUPPLIED: In 60-ml dispensing pack with medicinal tea-spoon.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1965.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, January 8, 1966.

SEQUENS tablets

MANUFACTURER: Eli Lilly & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke, Hants.

DESCRIPTION: Sequential folder containing fifteen white tablets, each containing 80 microgm. of mestranol, and five peach tablets containing 80 microgm. of mestranol and 2 mgm. of chlormadinone acetate. Both tablets are $\frac{5}{8}$ in. in diameter and imprinted "Lilly" on one side.

INDICATIONS: Oral contraception.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Undiagnosed vaginal bleeding; known or suspected pelvic or breast malignancy; history of cerebro-vascular accident; proptosis, partial or complete loss of vision, defects in visual field; diplopia. Pending more

information, pre-existing hepatic disease or any thrombo-embolic phenomena.

DOSAGE: One white tablet (mestranol) daily from Day 5 to Day 19 of the menstrual cycle; one peach tablet (mestranol plus chlormadinone acetate) daily from Day 20 to Day 24.

PRECAUTIONS: Should be used with caution in women with histories of renal or cardiac disease, asthma, epilepsy or migraine. It is recommended that nursing be well established before Sequens is used postpartum. Should be discontinued pending examination if there is a sudden onset of severe headache or dizziness, blurred vision or migraine not occurring previously. (See manufacturer's literature for other precautions.)

SIDE EFFECTS: Nausea decreases rapidly after first cycle. Spotting and breakthrough bleeding are rare.

HOW SUPPLIED: In twenty-day pack (one month's supply) in outers of six packs.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I., S4B.

FIRST ISSUED: January 1966.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, January 8, 1966.

FEFOL Spansule capsules

MANUFACTURER: Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd., Mundells, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

DESCRIPTION: Size No. 1 green and clear Spansule capsules each containing 150 mgm. of exsiccated ferrous sulphate and 0.5 mgm. of folic acid.

INDICATIONS: Prophylaxis of iron and folic-acid deficiencies during pregnancy.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Should be used only in the pregnant patient.

DOSAGE: One capsule daily throughout pregnancy.

NOTES: Nausea and alimentary symptoms usually encountered during iron therapy are unlikely to occur.

STORAGE: Should be stored in a cool dry place.

HOW SUPPLIED: In packs of thirty and 250.

FIRST ISSUED: January 1966.

Pharmacy in Czechoslovakia

ADDRESS TO PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY'S BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH

"THE character of Czechoslovak pharmacy is now quite different from that of pharmacy in your country, though before the war it was almost the same," said Czech pharmacist Dr. M. KUCERA, addressing a recent meeting of Bournemouth Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society at the post-graduate medical centre, Boscombe.

Dr. Kucera was until recently external reader in pharmacognosy in the faculty of pharmacy at Bratislava; secretary of the pharmaceutical section of the Czechoslovak Medical Society; and chairman of the Central Commission for the Collection and Production of Medicinal Plants, Ministry of Health, Prague.

He described how, in 1945, the first nationalisation had occurred, affecting about 30 per cent. of pharmacies. Three years later a second and the main nationalisation had taken place. Since

then the life and organisation of pharmacy had greatly changed. In 1960 Czechoslovak pharmacy had been freed from its commercial character and joined to the medical health service.

Medicaments and drugs could now be purchased only in a pharmacy. Limitation of pharmacies was enforced, and the total number was about 1,380 or one to 10,000 of population. Largest and most important pharmacies were those of the hospitals. They were able to provide specialised pharmaceutical service for about 1,200,000 of the population in addition to the normal service for the area. In each region were ten to twelve district pharmacies. Well equipped, they could be used as centres for post-graduate pharmaceutical education. The district pharmacist was responsible also for the service in all medical-appliance shops, opticians' workshops and medicinal plant shops.

In the modern Czechoslovak pharmacy there were no window displays, and cosmetics were not stocked. A spacious waiting room, tastefully furnished in modern *décor*, was provided in which posters, some illustrating medicinal plants, others giving advice, were displayed.

In the pharmacy's waiting room the patient handed his prescription to a pharmacist seated at a hatch, and it was then passed to the dispensary staff, also seated, who were all either graduate pharmacists or trained assistants. In some pharmacies the patient could watch the work through a plate glass room-divider. On either side of each dispenser were banks of circular shelves on a central pillar. The shelves could be rotated and the bottles reached without the dispenser's rising from the seat. The dispensed medicine was handed out by a pharmacist (never by an

Dr. Kucera with the assistant branch secretary (Mr. Ken Sims), vice - chairman (Mr. Michael Taylor) and chairman (Mr. Ben Pitts). At right, Mrs. Ben Pitts with Madame Kucera.





The chairman (Mr. Ben Pitts), from behind the Union Jack and Czech national standard, introduces the speaker.

assistant) and any necessary verbal instructions given. A prescription charge of one crown (about a shilling) was made.

From personal experience of two years in rural pharmacy with only one pharmacist, Dr. Kucera said that life could be difficult, it was necessary to be on duty seven days a week with only a few hours free. Recently, however, the idea of doctors' first-aid boxes had been devised. They contained all the preparations the doctor was likely to need in an emergency. When he used something from the box a doctor left a prescription in its place and the box was later replenished by the pharmacist. It had been hard to get the medical profession to accept the idea at first, but now it was working well. In large towns there were twenty-four-hour service pharmacies and normal pharmacies on first-aid duty.

The larger factories had medicine distribution centres, which were open for only a few hours a day but with a pharmacist present whilst the doctor was in attendance. In smaller factories, at which a doctor attended for one or two hours every day or second day, prescriptions were collected and transported to the nearest pharmacy so that the medicines could be delivered to the workers before they went home.

Except for parenteral preparations, the individual pharmacist was responsible only for the identity and not for the quality of the materials he used. Quality control was carried out at regional level and at SPOFA, the nationalised pharmaceutical industry. Pharmacists must not accept any raw material unless they had been attested by the regional control laboratory. The "controlling" of prescriptions dispensed in ordinary pharmacies was a function of the regional laboratories.

Though there had at one time been three schools of pharmacy (at Prague, Brno and Bratislava), they had now been combined into one large well equipped school at Bratislava. Basic subjects were taught in the first two years of the course, pharmaceutical in the third and fourth years. Five months of the final year were spent on experimental work, the report on it to a commission counting as part of the final examination.

(To be concluded)

ULSTER CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION

New officers and annual dance

NEW President of the Ulster Chemists' Association, elected at the December 1965 meeting of the Executive, is Mr. J. K. McGregor. Vice-President is Mr. T. I. O'Rourke.

Other appointments were: *Honorary Treasurer*, Mr. J. F. Rankin (re-elected); *Honorary Secretaries*, Messrs. J. Knox and W. C. Magee; *Honorary Auditors*, Messrs. J. A. McRoberts and R. C. McCullough; *Representatives on Joint Council*, Messrs. J. K. McGregor, T. I. O'Rourke, J. A. Brown and W. E. Cooper; *Representatives to Chamber of Trade*, Mrs. A. S. G. Watson and Mr. J. A. Brown (re-elected); *Representatives to Ulster Tourist Development Association*, Mr. W. H. Boyd (re-elected); *Representatives to Northern Ireland Chemists' Benevolent Fund Committee*, Messrs. J. K. McGregor and T. I. O'Rourke.

The new president welcomed the members of executive committee, Local Pharmaceutical Committee, their ladies and guests representing other pharmaceutical organisations at a dinner at Dunmurry, on December 15, 1965. The toast "The President" was proposed by Mr. N. A. J. ANDERSON who, like his fellow members of the executive committee, he said, held McGregor in high regard. He wished Mr. McGregor, who never shirked anything in the line of duty, a successful and happy year of office. Mr. MCGREGOR, after thanking Mr. Anderson, said that, like the two previous presidents (Mrs. Watson and Mr. Wellwood) he could claim to be a second-generation president, his father having held office just thirty years previously. He could not but feel that an unconscious basic training had come to him "while listening with half an ear" as his father had talked pharmaceutical politics "and I got on with the work of the pharmacy." He hoped he and his wife would be able to maintain the high standard set by Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wellwood.

Proposing a toast to the immediate past-president, Mr. J. McMILLAN said that the name Wellwood, like that of McGregor was synonymous with pharmacy so far as Northern Ireland was concerned, and the present holder of that name had proved a most worthy successor to the many fine presidents of the Association who had preceded him. Mr. Wellwood had had a memorable year of office that had seen many changes in pharmacy.

Expressing thanks to Mr. McMILLAN for his appreciative words,

Mr. C. S. Ritchie, new secretary of the Ulster Chemists' Association, with some of his predecessors. Included are Miss A. E. Strachan, who has just retired; Mr. Jas. McClenahan and Mr. Tom Gibson.

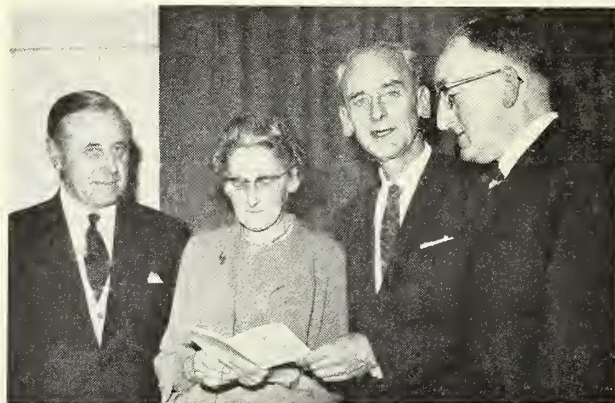


Mr. J. C. Wellwood hands on his badge of office to Mr. J. K. McGregor, Belfast, new president of the Association.

MR. WELLWOOD said he had done his best to uphold the traditions of his high office, and if he had succeeded it was largely due to the support he had received from his executive committee, from officials of the local associations and, indeed, from all the members of the Association. He could not forget the unfailing help he had received from the office staff, especially Miss Strachan, to whom he extended his best wishes for a long and happy retirement.

The toast "The Guests," proposed by Mr. J. J. FARRELLY, was responded to by Messrs. G. D. STEWART (National Institute General Health Services Board) and J. MCCLENAHAN (National Pharmaceutical Union); a toast to the artists by Mr. T. I. O'Rourke.

THE PRESIDENT paid tribute to the retiring secretary (Miss A. E. Strachan), to whom a silver salver and clock were presented on behalf of the executive committee by Messrs. T. A. GIBSON (President, 1946, when Miss Strachan entered the Association as assistant secretary) and H. W. GAMBLE on behalf of the Local Pharmaceutical Committee. A presentation was also made to Mr. R. Gibson (now retired), in appreciation of his long and exceptional service to the executive and Local Pharmaceutical committees. Mr. R. Gibson was president of the Association in 1947 and led the National Health Service negotiations with the Ministry. He became the first chairman of the Local Pharmaceutical Committee.



TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers, or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, JANUARY 5: The markets were a little more active following the holiday period. There were a few price movements in CRUDE DRUGS in both directions.

COPAIBA BALSAM was one shilling per lb. dearer on the spot and the lower-priced grade of TOLU advanced 2s. The new season's PERU BALSAM having become available, quotations are down by about 1s. 6d. per lb. Spot BUCHU has been cleared and the first indications of the new crop for shipment are around 5s. per lb., c.i.f. GINGERS were mostly held at last week's lower rates but Nigerian lost a further 5s. per cwt. Costa Rican IPECACUANHA was substantially reduced with shipment down 6s. per lb. and spot by 3s. Internal pressure to sell coinciding with a slack period is believed to be the cause of the fall at origin. Other sources of the root were unchanged. MENTHOL was again firmer, particularly the Brazilian. Alleppy green CARDAMOMS were on offer again from origin at 27s. per lb., c.i.f. and on the spot at 27s. 6d., showing a reduction of 5s. on the last quoted prices. COCILLANA BARK was nominally sixpence per lb. dearer while QUILLAIA was up 15s. per cwt. and TONQUIN BEANS up sixpence per lb.

Few price changes were recorded in ESSENTIAL OILS. In line with menthol, Brazilian PEPPERMINT was marked up sixpence per lb. to 14s., c.i.f. but spot could be had at 13s. 9d. TANGERINE was lower by 3s. 6d. per lb. No easing in BERGAMOT is expected when the new crop oil becomes available because of the much shorter crop than normal (some reports indicate 50 per cent. of normal). There were conflicting reports of the size of the LEMON OIL crop from Sicily.

QUININE and QUINIDINE prices received a further boost during the week. From January 1 the SULPHATE, B.P., 1963 became 18s. 1d. per oz. against 16s. 5d. The new rates for British material are given below. Prices of imported material are the same as British for that salt and the BISULPHATE in 1,000 oz. lots, but the remaining salts are higher because of the import duty. There is practically no bark available to manufacturers who are having to rely on importing crude material for refining. One of the causes of the continuing world demand is apparently to satisfy United States requirements for their troops in Vietnam. The synthetic anti-malarials are reported to have not always been so successful as the natural products. There is also a growing world demand for quinine which is made from quinine and European quinine producers have been holding on to stocks in order to satisfy that requirement. PENTOBARBITONE and QUINALBARBITONE were reduced.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Prices below may be subject to temporary import surcharge.

ACETANILIDE. — Crystals, one-cwt. lots, 3s. 6d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 3s. 5d.

ATROPINE. — Per oz. for 16-oz. lots; ALKALOID and METHONITRATE, 39s.;

METHYLBROMIDE, 38s. 6d.; SULPHATE, 34s.

BACITRACIN.—Sterile topical is 53s. per mega unit for 25 m.u.

BENZYL BENZOATE. — B.P. in 1-ton lots, 4s. 6d. per lb.

BRUCINE.—In 1,000-oz. lots, ALKALOID is 19s. per oz. and SULPHATE, 17s. 6d. per oz.

CALCIUM CARBONATE.—B.P. light precipitated powder, 1-ton lots, £37 10s. per ton in free bags, ex works.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE.—Fused, 3s. 11d. per kilo. In 12½-kilo tin for 100-kilos.

CALCIUM GLUCONATE. — 10s. 6d. to 12s. per lb., as to quantity.

CHLOROCRESOL.—Pharmaceutical quality, 7s. 7d. per lb. (1-cwt. lots).

CHLOROXYLENOL. — B.P.C., 5s. 3d. per lb. for 5-cwt. lots; 5s. 1d. per lb. for 1-ton lots.

CREOSOTE.—B.P.C., 1959, ex beechwood, 100 kilos, 16s. 6d. per kilo; 500 kilos, 16s.

CRESOL.—B.P. quality, 7s. 9d. per gall. in 5-gall. lots.

KAOLIN. — Light, 500 kilos, 1s. 2d. per kilo and 1,000 kilos, 1s. 1½d.

METHYL PHENOBARBITONE. — B.P.C., 78s. per kilo for less than 25-kilo lots.

METHYL TESTOSTERONE.—Per kilo, £95.

NARCOTINE. — ALKALOID and HYDROCHLORIDE, 11s. 4d. per oz. (399s. 6d. kilo) for under 35-oz. lots. Containers below 1-kilo charged 1s. 6d. per container.

NEOMYCIN. — SULPHATE, B.P., 590s. per kilo; 5-kilos, 550s. per kilo.

OESTRADIOL. — MONOBENZOATE, 14s. 6d. per gtr.

OPIATES.—Home trade prices (per kilo) subject to D.D.A. Regulations.

	1 kilo and over		Under 1 kilo	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
CODEINE				
ALKALOID ...	1,903	0	1,939	0
HYDROCHLORIDE ...	1,665	0	1,701	0
PHOSPHATE ...	1,445	0	1,480	0
SULPHATE ...	1,665	0	1,701	0
MORPHINE				
ACETATE ...	1,762	0	1,798	0
ALKALOID ...	2,159	0	2,194	0
HYDROCHLORIDE ...	1,762	0	1,798	0
SULPHATE ...	1,762	0	1,798	0
TARTRATE ...	2,115	0	2,150	0
ETHYLMORPHINE				
ALKALOID ...	2,229	0	2,265	0
HYDROCHLORIDE ...	1,903	0	1,939	0
DIAMORPHINE				
ALKALOID ...	2,106	0	2,141	0
HYDROCHLORIDE ...	1,930	0	1,965	0

PARACETAMOL. — One-ton lots are now 10s. 2d. per ton.

PENICILLIN. — SODIUM, POTASSIUM or PROCAINE, 2-25d. per mega for 5,000 megas.

PENTOBARBITONE.—Less than 100-kilo lots are 85s. 6d. per kilo for ACID and 90s. 6d. for SODIUM.

PIPERAZINE. — Less than 50 kilos are: ADIPATE, 10s. 3d. per kilo; CITRATE, 18s. 6d.; HEXAHYDRATE, 13s. 3d.; PHOSPHATE, 20s. 6d.; TARTRATE, 19s. 6d.

PREDNISOLONE. — ALCOHOL and ACETATE from 7s. per gm.

PREDNISONE.—One-kilo lots, ALCOHOL and ACETATE, 6s. 6d. per gm.

PROGESTERONE.—Price is 1s. 3d. per gm. for 1-kilo lots.

QUINALBARBITONE.—Sodium and ACID are 105s. for less than 25-kilo lots.

QUINIDINE.—Scarce. SULPHATE, 3,862s. 7d. per 100-oz for 500-oz. lots upwards.

QUININE. — British material in 1,000-oz. lots per oz.: SULPHATE, B.P., 1963, 18s. 1d.; BISULPHATE, 18s.; DIHYDROCHLORIDE, 21s. 10d.; HYDROCHLORIDE, 21s. 7d. ALKALOID, 22s. 10d. and HYDROBROMIDE, 19s. 10d.. All nominal.

STREPTOMYCIN. — BASE or SULPHATE 2-85d. per gm. base.

STRYCHNINE. — 100-oz. lots; ALKALOID, 9s. per oz. SULPHATE and HYDROCHLORIDE, 8s.

SULPHUR. — (Per ton). SUBLIMED FLOWERS, B.P., £60; TECHNICAL, £57 10s.; GROUND, £21 to £26; PRECIPITATED, B.P., £120; ROLL, £28 to £30. All ex store.

THEOBROMINE. — ALKALOID from 31s. to 36s. 6d. per kilo as to quantity; CALCIUM SALICYLATE from 34s. 6d. to 39s. 6d. per kilo; and SODIUM SALICYLATE, 31s. 6d. to 36s. 6d.

THEOPHYLLINE.—12½-kilo lots; ALKALOID ANHYDROUS, 32s. 3d. per kilo and B.P., 33s. 3d.; AMINOPHYLLINE, 29s. per kilo, 12½ kilos, 31s. per kilo.

THYMOL.—One-cwt. lots are 11s. 3d. per lb.

Ethyl Alcohol

ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL, 95.5 per cent., 74.5 o.p., from 3s. 11d. to 4s. 1d. for same quantities; the special high strength (99.9 per cent., 75.2 o.p.), from 4s. 3d. to 4s. 8d. (in drums) for 1,000-40 gall. lots. DOUBLY RECTIFIED ALCOHOL (S.V.R.), 95.8 per cent., 68 o.p., from 3s. 9d. to 3s. 11d. R.R. ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL (re-rectified), 99.7 per cent., 75 o.p., 8s. per proof-gall. net (for 40-gall. drums).

FERMENTATION grades in tank wagon lots per proof gall.:-

ETHYL ALCOHOL: (95 per cent. Gay Lussac, 66 overproof); where the minimum delivery is 2,500 bulk gall. or over, 3s. 7d.; 1,500, 3s. 8d.; 500, 3s. 9d. Prices exclusive of duty.

SYNTHETIC grades (supplied only to buyers authorised by Customs and Excise to buy duty free) 95 per cent., from 2s. 10d. to 3s. 0d.; 99.5 per cent., 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d. bulk deliveries.

Methylated Spirit

METHYLATORS' rates per bulk gall. in Great Britain are as follows:

INDUSTRIAL METHYLATED SPIRIT: Strength 61 o.p., 500 gall. and over 5s. 1d.; 100 gall. and under 500 gall., 5s. 6d.; 40 gall. and under 100 gall., 5s. 11½d.; 10 gall. and under 40 gall., 6s. 5½d.; 5 gall. and under 10 gall., 6s. 11½d. Strength 64 o.p., halfpenny per gall. more than the above rates: 66 o.p. (B.P.), one penny more: 68 o.p., 3½d. more with 74 o.p. at 5s. 10½d.; 6s. 3½d.; 6s. 9d.; 7s. 3d. and 7s. 9d. for similar quantities. Tank wagon delivery is 2d. per gall. off list price—minimum 500 gall. For industrial methylated spirit of perfumery grade, prices are from 6s. 6d. (tank wagon) for 500 gall. to 8s. 0½d. (10 gall. drums) for 64 o.p.

MINERALISED METHYLATED SPIRIT: Strength 64 o.p. in one delivery 500 gall. upwards, 5s. 5½d. in drums; 100 gall. and under 500 gall., 5s. 10½d.; 40 gall. and under 100 gall., 6s. 4d.

PYRIDINISED INDUSTRIAL METHYLATED SPIRIT: Strength 66 o.p., 500 gall. and over, tank wagon delivery, 5s. 3½d.; 500 gall. in 40-gall. drums, 5s. 5½d.; 100 gall. and under 500 gall. (in drums), 5s. 10½d.; 40 gall. and under 100 gall., 6s. 4d.; 10 gall. and under 40 gall., 6s. 10d.; 5 gall. and under 10 gall., 7s. 4d.

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS. — (Per lb.): CANADA: lower grade 30s. spot nominal. COPAIBA: B.P.C. spot, 13s. 6d. nominal. PERU: 28s., spot; shipment, 26s. 6d., c.i.f. TOLU: B.P., from 12s. 6d. to 35s.

BENZON.—Sumatra block, spot from £20 to £40 per cwt. as to quality.

BUCHU.—Spot cleared. First indications of new crop rates for shipment are 5s. per lb., c.i.f.

CALUMBA.—Mozambique root, 140s. per cwt. spot.

CAMPOR. — B.P. powder for shipment, 5s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, 6s. 6d., duty paid.

CARDAMOMS. — Alleppy greens, spot, 27s. 6d. per lb. Shipment, 27s., c.i.f. quoted. Prime seed, none available spot; 36s., c.i.f. indicated.

CASCARA. — Spot, 22s. per cwt.; shipment, 21s., c.i.f.

CASSIA. — *Lignea*, whole for shipment, 22s. cwt., c.i.f.

CHAMOMILE. — Belgian flowers 17s. per lb., spot; German type, 7s. 6d.

CHERRY BARK. — Thin natural, 2s. 8d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 6d., c.i.f. scarce.

CINNAMON.—BARK, Seychelles, 165s. cwt. spot; shipment, 139s., c.i.f.; QUILLS, Ceylon (per lb., c.i.f.): 4 O's, 10s.; single O, 9s. 4d.; quillings, 5s.

CLOVES. — Zanzibar, spot, 2s. 10½d. per lb. standard grade, shipment, 2s. 7½d., c.i.f.

COCCILANA.—Bark, 3s. 6d. per lb. nominal. No shipment offers.

DIGITALIS.—*Purpurea* leaves, 2s. 6d. per lb.

ELEMI. — Spot, 1s. 7d. per lb.; shipment, 1s. 5d., c.i.f.

ERGOT. — Portuguese, Spanish, spot, 13s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 13s., c.i.f., nominal. Continental, 9s. 6d., spot.

GENTIAN. — Root, 185s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 180s., c.i.f.

GINGER.—(Per cwt.). Nigerian split, 85s. spot and shipment; peeled, 210s. spot and 190s., c.i.f. African, spot, 240s. per cwt.; shipment, 210s., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3, spot, 390s., shipment, March–April, 400s., c.i.f., quoted. Cochinchina, spot, 280s.; shipment, 235s., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA.—Kordofan cleaned sorts, 160s. per cwt., spot; shipment, 148s. 6d., c.i.f.

IPECACUANHA. — Matto Grosso for shipment, 53s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. and spot, 55s. Costa Rican, 64s., spot; shipment, 60s., c.i.f. Colombian, spot cleared; shipment, 54s., c.i.f.

JALAP.—Mexican whole bulbs, 5s. per lb. on spot; no shipment offers. Brazilian, 1s. 8d. per lb. spot.

KARAYA.—No. 1 f.a.q. gum, spot, 415s.; No. 2, 300s. per cwt.

KOLA NUTS. — West African halves are 8d. per lb. on the spot. Good quality replacements scarce.

LANOLIN. — ANHYDROUS B.P. is from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d. per lb. in 1-ton lots delivered free drums. Commercial grades from 1s. 9½d.

LEMON PEEL.—Spot, 1s. 9d. per lb.; partially extracted, 1s.

LINSEED. — Whole, 72s. 6d. per cwt.; crushed, 110s.

LIQUORICE. — Natural root: Russian, 67s. 6d. per cwt.; Anatolian, 57s. 6d.; Anatolian decorticated, 170s. Block juice: Anatolian, 210s. to 220s. per cwt.; Italian stick from 395s. to 460s. per cwt.

LOBELIA.—Dutch on the spot, 5s. per lb.; shipment, 4s. 9d., c.i.f. American, 12s. 6d. per lb.

MACE.—Whole pale blade, 15s. per lb. f.o.b. for forward delivery.

MENTHOL.—(Per lb.). Chinese for shipment, 30s., c.i.f.; spot, 30s., in bond; Brazilian for shipment, 34s., c.i.f.; spot, 36s. 6d., duty paid.

MERCURY. — Spot nominally £200 per flask of 76-lb. ex warehouse.

NUTMEGS.—(Per lb.). West Indian, spot, 80's, nominal; sound unassorted, 10s. 6d. East Indian for shipment, 80's, 10s. 9d.; 110's, 8s. 10d.; b.w.p., 5s. 2d., all c.i.f.

NUX VOMICA.—Cochin, 110s. per cwt. on the spot; shipment, 95s., c.i.f.

ORANGE PEEL. — Spot: Sweet ribbon, 1s. 8d. per lb., bitter quarters: West Indian, 10½d.; Spanish, 1s. 9d.

PAPAIN. — East African No. 1, 21s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., nominal.

PEPPER.—White Sarawak spot, 4s. 4½d. per lb.; shipment, 4s. 4d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, 3s. 4d., spot; shipment, 3s. 0½d., c.i.f. Black Malabar spot not available, shipment, 365s., c.i.f.

PODOPHYLLUM. — Spot per cwt.: *Emodi* 250s., spot; shipment, 230s., c.i.f.

QUILLIA.—For shipment, 150s. per cwt. c.i.f.; spot, 150s.

RHUBARB.—Manufacturing grades offered at from 5s. to 8s. 6d. per lb., other grades cleared spot and forward.

SAFFRON.—Mancha superior, spot, 625s. per lb.; Rio, 600s.

SARSAPARILLA. — Jamaican native red, spot, 3s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, 3s., c.i.f.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.). ANISE — Spanish, 245s., duty paid, CARAWAY — Dutch, 165s. spot. CELERY.—Indian, 195s., spot; shipment, 165s., c.i.f. CORIANDER.—Moroccan, 65s., duty paid; shipment, Moroccan, 51s., c.i.f.; Rumanian whole, new crop, 52s. 6d., c.i.f. CUMIN.—Moroccan, 330s., in bond; Syrian, 327s. 6d. in bond. Shipment, Moroccan, 307s. 6d., c.i.f. Syrian, 295s., c.i.f.; Indian, 305s., c.i.f. DILL — Indian, 125s. spot; shipment, 105s., c.i.f. FENNEL — Chinese, 127s. 6d., duty paid; Indian, 165s.; shipment Chinese, 112s. 6d., c.i.f.; Indian, 145s., c.i.f. FENUGREEK. — Moroccan 65s., duty paid; shipment, 49s., c.i.f. MUSTARD.—English quoted from 65s. to 90s. as to quality.

SENEGA. — Spot, 20s. 6d. per lb.; shipment not quoted.

SENNA. — (Per lb.). Tinnevely LEAVES spot: Prime No. 1, 2s.; No. 3, f.a.q., 1s. 1d. Shipment: No. 3, 1s., c.i.f. Pods: Tinnevely hand-picked, 1s. 8d. to 2s. 2s. to quality: spot, manufacturing, 1s. 1d.; shipment, 11d., c.i.f. Alexandria PODS: Hand-picked from 7s. to 8s.; manufacturing, forward, 2s. 6d., c.i.f.

SLIPPERY ELM BARK. — Spot offered at 4s. 6d. per lb.

SQUILL.—Italian, spot, 150s. per cwt.; shipment, 125s., c.i.f.

STRAMONIUM.—Continental LEAVES, 85s. per cwt., spot.

STYRAX.—Spot, 13s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 13s. 3d., c.i.f.

TONQUIN BEANS.—Para, spot, 5s. per lb.; shipment, 5s., c.i.f.

TRAGACANTH.—Ribbon, No. 1, £175 per cwt.; No. 2, £160.

TURMERIC. — Madras finger, spot, 125s. per cwt.; shipment, 105s., c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Indian, spot, 250s. per cwt.; shipment, 220s., c.i.f. Continental root at 300s. to 305s., c.i.f.; spot, 325s.

VANILLIN. — (Per lb.). 5-cwt. lots, 21s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 21s. 9d.; 56-lb., 22s.; small quantities, 22s. 6d. All plus temporary import surcharge.

WAXES. — (Per cwt.). BEES' — Dar-es-Salaam, 440s., shipment, 400s., c.i.f., Sudanese, spot, 400s., in bond; shipment, 380s., c.i.f. CANDELLA, spot, 465s.; forward, 460s., landed. CARNAUBA, fatty grey, spot, 300s.; shipment, 265s., c.i.f.; prime yellow, spot, 620s.; shipment, 537s. 6d., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

BAY.—From 45s. lb. on the spot.

BIRCH TAR.—Rectified, 10s. per lb., on the spot.

BUCHU.—Spot, from 280s. to 360s. per lb.

CADE. — Spanish from 2s. per lb. for drum lots.

CAJUPUT.—Spot from 10s. per lb.

CALAMUS.—Spot from 65s. per lb.

CASSIA.—Spot from 55s. per lb. for 80–85 per cent.

CEDARWOOD. — American from 7s. 6d. per lb. on the spot; East African, 7s. 6d.

CELERY SEED. — Quotations are from 112s. 6d. per lb. for Indian and 200s. for British.

CHENOPODIUM.—From 36s. per lb.

CLOVE.—Madagascar leaf for shipment, 5s. 9d., c.i.f., spot, 6s. 1½d., in bond. Rectified, 10s. Distilled bud oil, ENGLISH, B.P., 26s. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

OLIVE. — For shipment: Spanish, £235–£240 per metric ton, f.o.b. Spanish port, Tunisian, £250 to £270 per metric ton, c. and f., London. Spot, £290 to £295 per long ton ex wharf.

ORANGE.—Floridan sweet oil, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per lb.; Spanish, 16s.; Rhodesian, 7s. 6d., c.i.f.

ORIGANUM.—From 25s. per lb.

PALMAROSA. — Shipment nominal; spot not offering.

PATCHOULI. — Spot 102s. 6d. to 105s. in bond; shipment.

PENNYROYAL.—Spot, 14s. 6d. per lb. duty paid.

PEPPERMINT.—(Per lb.) *Arvensis*: Chinese for shipment offered at 12s. 6d., c.i.f. and spot, 12s. 6d. Brazilian for shipment, 14s., c.i.f.; spot, 13s. 9d. *Piperita*: Italian spot, 72s.; new crop forward, 82s. 6d. American from 48s. to 49s., as to source.

PETITGRAIN. — Paraguay for shipment, 13s. 9d., c.i.f.; spot, 14s. 3d. per lb.

PIMENTO. — English-distilled berry from 250s. per lb.

PINE. — *Pumilionis*, 30s. per lb., *sylvestris*, 10s.; *abietis*, 16s.

ROSEMARY. — Spanish, 13s. 6d. per lb., duty paid.

RUE.—Spanish is 22s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

SAGE. — Spanish, 22s. per lb.; Dalmatian, 26s.

SANDALWOOD. — Mysore, spot, 108s. per lb. East Indian for shipment, 108s., c.i.f.

SPEARMINT.—American oil on the spot, 65s. to 67s. 6d. per lb. Chinese, 83s. per kilo, c.i.f.

TANGERINE.—Sicilian best quality about 42s. 6d. per lb.

THYME.—Red, spot, 30s. per lb. for 45–50 per cent.

VETIVERT.—Bourbon, spot, 85s. to 90s. per lb.

YLANG YLANG. — Best oil quoted about 135s.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, JANUARY 4: Brazilian MENTHOL was pushed up another 15 cents to \$5.40 a lb., due largely to conditions at the source. TRAGACANTH, No. 1 ribbon, declined 35 cents to \$5 per lb. Higher per lb. among ESSENTIAL OILS were Italian LEMON at \$5.25 (up 60 cents); CEDARLEAF, \$5 (15 cents); and Algerian GERANIUM, \$13.50 (75 cents). Lower per lb. were BERGAMOT at \$27 (down \$1.50), CARAWAY, \$7 (25 cents); and Formosan CITRONELLA, 63 cents (two cents).

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," November 24, 1965

Production of adipic acid, W. R. Grace & Co. 1,015,828.

Methods and compositions of chill-proofing, Baxter Laboratories, Inc. 1,015,831.

Method of producing a highly porous, light and flowable sodium perborate, Kali-Chemie, A.G. 1,015,835.

Process for the manufacture of a pesticide from petroleum hydrocarbons, Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, 1,015,873.

Production of morpholiniothio benzthiazoles, Monsanto Co. 1,015,902.

2,3-dimethyl-4-pentenol, Union Carbide Corporation, 1,015,911.

Benzamides, Benger Laboratories, Ltd. 1,015,921.

5 - Hydroxy - 6 - methyl - 2 - pyridine - 3,4-dicarboxylic acid, E. Matsumura, 1,015,923.

Tertiary amino unsaturated ketones, Eastman Kodak Co. 1,015,927.

Process for the production of ketones, British Hydrocarbon Chemicals, Ltd. 1,015,929.

Insecticidal compositions, Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij, N.V. 1,015,933.

Hair setting composition and preparation thereof, Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co. 1,015,935.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from January 5.

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," December 1, 1965

Method and apparatus for bottling completely sterile liquids particularly milk, Graham Enock Manufacturing Co., Ltd. 1,016,360.

Processing colour film, Eastman Kodak Co. 1,016,369.

17-Esters of the androstane or estrane series, Novo Terapeutisk Laboratorium, A/S. 1,016,372.

Production of aromatic compounds, Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd. 1,016,373.

Rubber compositions possessing antibacterial properties, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,016,374.

Steroid esters, Abbott Laboratories. 1,016,375.

Diols containing oxamide groups and process for the production thereof, Rhone-Poulenc, S.A. 1,016,376.

Preparation of quaternary ammonium compounds, Armour Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,016,383.

Production of ketones, Distillers Co., Ltd. 1,016,459.

Production of phosphorus-nitrogen compounds, W. R. Grace & Co. 1,016,467.

Process for the production of pyrazine-carboxylic acid, Eprova, A.G. 1,016,468.

Production of sodium carbonate, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,016,474.

Process for the manufacture of halogenated hydrocarbons, Solvay & Cie. 1,016,485.

Purification of hydrofluoric acid, I.C.P.M. Industrie Chimiche Porto Marghera, S.p.A. 1,016,496.

2-Arylamino-1,3-diazacyclopentenes, Boehringer Ingelheim, G.m.b.H. 1,016,514.

Ether ketones and methods for their preparation, Unilever, Ltd. 1,016,516.

Tetrahydro-benzo (a) quinolizine derivatives and a process for the manufacture thereof, F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,016,518.

Shavers, Needle Industries, Ltd. 1,016,522.

Production of bipyridyls, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,016,542-44, 1,016,548.

Manufacture of metal pyridine interaction products and bipyridyls, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,016,545.

Production of metal-pyridine interaction products and bipyridyls, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,016,547.

Photographic colour printing method and apparatus, Gevaert Photoprodukten, N.V. 1,016,561.

Process for hydrogenating glycerine oils, Unilever, Ltd. 1,016,583.

Vaccine for immunising of dogs against distemper and hepatitis contagiosa canis, Sterling Drug, Inc. 1,016,586.

Production of adsorptive charcoal, Berkwerkverband, G.m.b.H. 1,016,603.

Process for the production of 5-methyl-5-(3',4'-

dihydroxybenzyl) - hydantoin, Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,016,524.

Oxazepine derivatives and the manufacture thereof, F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,016,526.

Quinazolinoune derivatives and a process for the manufacture thereof, F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,016,527.

Organotin compounds, M & T Chemicals, Inc. 1,016,529.

Manufacture of bipyridyls, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,016,541, 1,016,546.

Therapeutic compositions for injection, E. A. Brown, 1,016,606.

Phosphonitrilic chloride purification process, Albright & Wilson (Mfg.), Ltd. 1,016,642.

Fruit juice extraction, F. H. Quiroz, 1,016,644.

Manufacture and application of herbicides, Mitsui Kagaku Kogyo, K.K. 1,016,648.

Quaternary ammonium compounds and methods for making same, Robapharm, A.G. 1,016,652.

2,6-diamino-8-mercaptapurines, Wellcome Foundation, Ltd. 1,016,656.

Apparatus for the filling of containers, especially tubes, Druk-pak, A.G. 1,016,661.

Thionothiophosphoric acid esters, Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,016,666.

Process for synthesising cyclododecatriene-(1,5,9), Toyo Rayon, K.K. 1,016,669.

Phosphorus and esters and their use as pesticides, Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,016,670.

Enamine steroids and processes for their preparation, Roussel-Uclaf. 1,016,730.

Treatment of salt, Cerebos, Ltd. 1,016,742.

Reducing the bulk density of common salt, Cerebos, Ltd. 1,016,743.

Measurement of the moisture content of specimens, Associated Electrical Industries, Ltd. 1,016,784.

Pesticidal compositions, Chemische Werke Witten, G.m.b.H. 1,016,796.

Artificial cardiac and aortic valves, Presna Mechanika, Narodni Podnik. 1,016,811.

Organo-tin derivatives and their preparation, Rhone-Poulenc, S.A. 1,016,813.

Vacuum bottles having plastic liners, Aladdin Industries, Inc. 1,016,815.

Photographic processing, Eastman Kodak Co. 1,016,823.

Photographic silver halide emulsions of increased sensitivity, Eastman Kodak Co. 1,016,824.

Substituted morpholines and process for preparing same, McNeil Laboratories, Inc. 1,016,828.

3,5-diaryl-3-pyrrolidinols, Mead Johnson & Co. 1,016,830.

Encapsulation of acetylsalicylic acid particles, National Cash Register Co. 1,016,839.

Imidazolidinone derivatives, Norwich Pharmacal Co. 1,016,840.

Photographic or cinematographic cameras, K. Vockenhuber and C. Hauser, 1,016,864.

Tampon applicators, Johnson & Johnson, 1,016,867.

α -Aminobenzyl penicillin, Beecham Group, Ltd. 1,016,875.

Lens system, Voigtlaender, A.G. 1,016,881.

Production of fumaric acid, Halcon International, Inc. 1,016,898.

Measurement of the quantity of silver in photographic films, United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, 1,016,906.

Salts of hydroxocobalamin, Laboratories Albert Rolland, 1,016,918.

Anti-oxidant compositions, Eastman Kodak Co. 1,016,935.

Process of preparing β -ionylidene acetaldehyde, Soc. de Chimie Organique et Biologique, A.E.C. 1,016,946.

6,16-Dimethyl 15-dehydro-steroids and process for their production, E. Merck, A.G. 1,016,955.

Chloramphenicol esters, Benger Laboratories, Ltd. 1,016,956.

Substituted steroid hormones, Leo, A.B. 1,016,959.

Polycyclic lactones and keto-acids derived therefrom, Rhone-Poulenc, S.A. 1,016,965.

Piperazine esters of α -substituted 1-naphthylacetic acids, Instituto de Angeli, S.p.A. 1,016,968.

6-Chloro-3-(α -hydroxybenzyl)-7-sulphamoyl - 3,4 - dihydro-1,2,4-benzothiadiazine-1,1-dioxide and the preparation thereof, Tanabe Seiyaku Co., Ltd. 1,016,970.

Salicylamide derivative, J. A. Faust and M. Sahyun. 1,016,988.

Aerosol compositions, Aerosmoke, Ltd. 1,017,032.

Process for the purification of solvents, Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. und Erdolchemite, G.m.b.H. 1,017,043.

Chlorination vessels, Titangesellschaft, 1,017,044.

Process for the preparation of substantially pure ammonia, Heinrich Koppers, G.m.b.H. 1,017,106.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from January 12.

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," December 8, 1965

Process for preparing 3'-phosphoadenosine-5'-phosphosulphate and adenosine-5'-phosphosulphate, Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,017,149.

Electrolysis of solutions, Friedrich Uhde, G.m.b.H. 1,017,151.

Fungicide and bactericide, United States Rubber Co. 1,017,168.

Enzymatic starch hydrolysis, A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co. 1,017,170.

Protective and display holder for artificial finger nails, David Harvey & Co., Ltd. 1,017,199.

Packaging of tow, Eastman Kodak Co. 1,017,239.

Propargylamine derivatives and a process for preparing the same, Sankyo Co., Ltd. 1,017,263.

Quinazolinone derivatives and the manufacture thereof, F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,017,264.

Isoquinoline derivatives, Glaxo Group, Ltd. 1,017,272.

Sulphenol derivatives, Whiffen & Sons, Ltd. 1,017,274.

1,4-Benzodiazepine derivatives, F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,017,276.

Process for the manufacture of benzodiazepine derivatives, F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,017,277.

Amides derived from aspartic acid and their preparation, Soc. D'Etudes de Produits Chimiques. 1,017,278.

Photographic camera, AGFA, A.G. 1,017,304.

Insulin preserving travel kit for diabetics, R. Jentis. 1,017,324.

Concentration of alkylhydrazine solutions, S. R. M. Ellis, 1,017,335.

Process for the production of barium salts, Laporte Chemicals, Ltd. 1,017,341.

Synthetic-material cartridges for liquids, Aurora, S.p.A. 1,017,342.

Manufacture of containers of elongated shape, Aurora, S.p.A. 1,017,343.

Solutions of alpha-beta olefin derivatives, Monsanto Co. 1,017,347.

Production of caprolactam, Snia Viscosa Soc. Nazionale Industria Applicazioni Viscosa, S.p.A. 1,017,348.

Photographic apparatus, Leathley Publications, Ltd. 1,017,363.

Phosphonitrilic chloride process, Albright & Wilson (Mfg.), Ltd. 1,017,375.

Photographic diaphragm-shutter, AGFA, A.G. 1,017,421.

Therapeutic iron dextran preparations, Armour Pharmaceutical Co. 1,017,422.

17 β -Acetoacetoxy steroids and process for the preparation thereof, British Drug Houses, Ltd. 1,017,431.

7-Triazinylamino-3-aryl-coumarin compounds, Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,017,435.

Processes for the recovery of radioactive phosphorus, Abbott Laboratories. 1,017,437.

Amino-acids and process for preparing same, CIBA, Ltd. 1,017,439.

Prophorylimino dithiocarbonic acid esters, Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,017,440.

Process for preparing ethionic acid amides, Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. 1,017,444.

Production of ammonia from ammoniacal liquor, Gelsenkirchener Bergwerks-A.G. 1,017,465.

Rear projection screen, W. S. Miller. 1,017,471.

Process for the preparation of trifluoroacetic acid, Allied Chemical Corporation. 1,017,490.

Devices for projecting projectiles to effect the administering of drugs, medicines and the like to animals, C. A. Murdoch. 1,017,495.

Means for use in the administering of drugs, medicines and the like to animals, C. A. Murdoch. 1,017,496.

Production of 7-aminocephalosporanic acid, Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd. 1,017,534.

Production of 6-demethylchlorotetracycline, Merck & Co., Inc. 1,017,552.

Method for producing xanthylic acid by micro-organisms. Kyowa Hakko Kogyo Co., Ltd. 1,017,525.

Method and apparatus for the detection of a contaminant in air or other gases. C. O. Harvey. 1,017,545.

Photographic flashlight apparatus. AGFA, A.G. 1,017,546.

Packaging X-ray material. Kodak, Ltd. 1,017,556.

Methods of testing gases for the presence of chemical substances. Drägerwerk, Heinh. & Bernh. Dräger. 1,017,596.

Processes for producing α , β -unsaturated aldehyde and esters of α , β -unsaturated acids. Rikagaku Kenkyusho. 1,017,599.

D-(β -hydroxyethyl)-hydroxylamine and derivatives thereof. Lepetit, S.p.A. 1,017,601.

Betadialkylaminoxethyl esters of substituted benzoic acids. Lepetit, S.p.A. 1,017,602.

Preparation of ethylenically unsaturated compounds. Pullman, Inc. 1,017,604.

Complex compounds of dithiocarbamates. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,017,608.

Piperidine derivatives and processes for their production. J. R. Geigy, A.G. 1,017,613.

Penicillins. Bristol-Myers Co. 1,017,615.

Cyclobutanes and cyclobutanols containing a sulphonamido substituent. Eastman Kodak Co. 1,017,620.

Stabilised cellulose ester compositions. Eastman Kodak Co. 1,017,622.

Cephalosporin compounds. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,017,624.

Magazine for a camera. Camera Corporation of America. 1,017,625.

Device for automatic closure of bag openings by means of a twistable sealing strip. H. S. V. Jaerund. 1,017,628.

Packaging of surgical goods. Ethicon, Ltd. 1,017,629.

Crystal growing. British Oxygen Co., Ltd. 1,017,633.

Preparation of aromatic amino compounds. Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd. 1,017,646.

Biocidal foams. M & I Chemicals, Inc. 1,017,670.

Coated pharmaceutical compositions. F. Hoffman-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,017,674.

Anilines. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,017,691.

Herbicides. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken, N.V. 1,017,692.

Herbicidally-active polychlorobenzene compounds. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken, N.V. 1,017,693.

Curable b-stage epoxide resin compositions. CIBA (A.R.L.), Ltd. 1,017,699.

Azasteroids. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,017,700.

Anti-depressive compositions. Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique and Institut National d'Hygiène. 1,017,707.

Stable water soluble acetylsalicylic acid derivative and process for preparing the same. A. Galat. 1,017,709.

Treatment of wounds or burns. J. Bunyan. 1,017,712.

Cinematograph cameras and projectors. Contina Bureaux und Rechenmaschinenfabrik, A.G. 1,017,755.

Massaging apparatus. H. Cuinier. 1,017,757.

Photographic objectives. Eastman Kodak Co. 1,017,775.

Process for the manufacture of arsenic. Wacker-Chemie, G.m.b.H. 1,017,782.

Process for producing 5'-ribonucleotides. Ajinomoto Co., Inc. 1,017,794.

Devices for recovering solvents. A. B. Tudor. 1,017,796.

4,7-phenanthroline-5,6-quinone. Pliva Pharmaceutical & Chemical Works. 1,017,844.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from January 19.

From the "Official Journal (Patents),"
December 15, 1965

Magazines for ribbon-like blades. Gillette Co. 1,017,881.

Holder for a blade magazine of a ribbon-type safety razor. Gillette Co. 1,017,882.

Therapeutically useful triterpene saponin preparations and the production thereof. Dr. Madaus & Co. 1,017,960.

Anthelmintic preparations. CIBA, Ltd. 1,017,972.

8-Azasteroids. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,017,973-74.

Carbamate compounds and herbicidal composi-

tions containing them. Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd. 1,017,975.

Process of producing polychloro-4p-toluene-sulphonic compounds. Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha, Ltd. 1,017,976.

Pesticidal heterocyclic phosphorus acid esters. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,017,983.

Iminodibenzyl derivatives. Yoshitomi Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd. 1,017,986.

Halogenated polycarbonates. Allied Chemical Corporation. 1,017,987.

Bisphenols and their production. Allied Chemical Corporation. 1,017,988.

Benzene-sulphonyl-ureas. Boehringer & Soehne, G.m.b.H. 1,017,989.

Surgical dressings. Molnlycke, A.B. 1,018,093.

Tetracycline antibiotic compositions. Chas Pfizer & Co., Inc. 1,018,104.

2-Amino-4-alkoxy-6-(4-phenylpiperazino) - alkyl-triazines. Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,018,106.

Aryl-1,3,5-triazines, process for their preparation and their use. CIBA, Ltd. 1,018,107.

Imidazole derivatives. Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. 1,018,117.

3,4-Benzoxporphine and derivatives thereof. Smith Kline & French Laboratories. 1,018,119.

Chemical products. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,018,125.

Pharmaceutical compositions comprising salts of D-(-)-3-phosphoglyceric acid. Deutsche Laevangesellschaft Boehringer & C. F. Soehne, G.m.b.H. 1,018,134.

Photographic emulsions and gelatin derivatives for use therein. International Polaroid Corporation. 1,018,244.

Automatic flash control device for photographic

cameras. Eastman Kodak Co. 1,018,246.

Amines and aniline salts effective as herbicides and fungicides and compositions containing them. Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation. 1,018,254.

Bottle baskets or bottle washing apparatus. L. C. Snelling. 1,018,286.

Alkylolamine derivatives of undecylenic acid. Rewo Chemische Fabrik, G.m.b.H. 1,018,302.

Thiophosphonic acid esters having pesticidal activity. Stauffer Chemical Co. 1,018,303.

Disinfecting detergent compositions. Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. 1,018,304.

Diagnostic composition. Miles Laboratories, Inc. 1,018,306.

Dichlorophenyl-substituted amides, thioamides, imides and anilines and herbicidal compositions containing them. Shell Research, Ltd. 1,018,308.

Substituted piperidine compounds and processes for preparing them. CIBA, Ltd. 1,018,309.

Alkaloids and processes for their production. J. R. Geigy, A.G. 1,018,310.

Fungitoxic compositions. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,018,314.

Heterocyclic thiophosphorus acid esters. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,018,317.

Method of preparation of isomeric methoxy- and ethoxy-cresols and -xylenols. Ceskoslovenska Akademie Ved. 1,018,319.

Flavouring composition. Collet & Co., A/S. 1,018,343.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from January 26.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal,"
December 15, 1965

For detergents in gel form (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes) (3)
GELEX, B876,103, by Ethical Cosmetic Products, Ltd., London, N.W.8.

From the "Trade Marks Journal,"
December 22, 1965

For all goods, but not including soaps or any goods of the same description (3)
SWINGIN', 866,996, by Miners Make Up, Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey.

For tooth-paste (3)
FRESH-O-DENT, B877,346, by Sterwin, A.G., Zug, Switzerland.

For non-medicated toilet preparations for use in bathing (3)
BAIN D'OR, B850,180, by Helene Curtis Industries, Inc., Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

For preparations for the hair (3)
HIDDEN HONEY, B875,773, by Roux International, Ltd., Dublin, 5, Eire.

For hand cleaning preparations (unmedicated) (3)
DIVOZIP, 877,563, by Diversey (U.K.), Ltd., London, W.1.

For cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations and detergents (none for use in industrial or manufacturing processes) (3)
SANOMATIC, LAVOMATIC, 878,079-80, by Thompson & Capper, Ltd., Liverpool, 24.

For liquid detergent (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes) (3)
DEX, 878,437, by Corral, Ltd., Portsmouth.

For non-medicated toilet preparations and non-medicated cosmetic preparations, all in liquid form (3)
ELIXIR BADEHAN, 879,763, by F. C. Paton (Southport), Ltd., Southport, Lancs.

For non-medicated toilet preparations, all for men; dentifrices and soaps (3)
AFTER SIX, B880,279, by Westmount Cosmetics, London, N.21.

For non-medicated toilet preparations, perfumes, soaps, cosmetic preparations, shampoos and essential oils (3)
NIGHT FLIGHT, 883,102, by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham.

For toilet soaps (3)
SKIN MIST, 885,635, by Colgate-Palmolive Co., New York, U.S.A.

For preparations for use as additives to animal foodstuffs (5)
KAFF-A, 867,497, by Kraft Foods, Ltd., London, N.W.1.

For all goods (5)
SYNTRONAR, 872,758, by Roche Products, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

For pharmaceutical substances and preparations (5)
ZYNERM, 877,944, by Norma Chemicals, Ltd., London, N.W.3.

For chemical preparations and substances, for hygiene; and pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)
FORTABOLAN, 877,572, by Schering, A.G., Berlin, Germany.

For disinfectants, bactericides, germicides, sanitary substances and deodorants (5)
LAVOMATIC, 878,082, by Thompson & Capper, Ltd., Liverpool, 24.

For deodorants; medicated preparations for the treatment of the scalp and the skin (5)
MODROLL, B878,657, by Miners Make Up, Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey.

For medicinal preparations (5)
MEDIHALER-DUO, 880,896, by Rexall Drug & Chemical Co., Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.

For herbicides (5)
PREFAR, 881,305, by Stauffer Chemical Co., New York, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for use in the treatment of travel sickness (5)
TRAVA-PLEX, 884,167, by Carlton Laboratories (Southern), Ltd., Brighton, Sussex.

For pharmaceutical preparations for human consumption (5)
Device with word INTERCON, 883,652, by Intercontinental Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., London, W.1.

For veterinary preparations and substances (5)
OMNIVAX, 884,966, by Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., London, N.W.1.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)
SOONAX, 885,234, by J. G. Squire, Ltd., Scarborough.

For pharmaceutical preparations (5)
TRAVERT, 885,292, by Baxter Laboratories, Inc., Morton Grove, Illinois, U.S.A.

For safety razor blades (8)
Device, with word Gillette, 875,413, by Gillette Industries, Ltd., Isleworth, Middlesex.

For personal weighing machines (9)
NEWDAY, B876,633, by Hollands & Blair, Ltd., Thornton Heath, Surrey.

For electric blankets and parts and fittings (10)
OVERNITER, B873,307, by Sutcliffe & Clarkson, Ltd., Burnley, Lancs.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

More Leaflets for Doctors

Two more leaflets in their series on the treatment of minor ailments have been issued to all National Health Service general practitioners by Aspro Nicholas, Ltd., 225 Bath Road, Slough, Bucks. Leaflet No. 7 is "Coping with the Common Cold." It urges sufferers, provided the symptoms are straightforward, not to demand the services of the doctor. Leaflet No. 8 is intended for the use of district nurses and health visitors as well as doctors. One side gives advice on how to avoid accidents in the home while the other deals with the care of sick people at home.

PRESS ADVERTISING

PHILLIPS YEAST PRODUCTS, LTD., Park Royal Road, London, N.W.10: Phillips tonic yeast. In leading Sunday newspapers and women's magazines.

INVERSK PAPER PRODUCTS, LTD., Worthing, Sussex: Glen facial tissues offer. In *Woman* and *Woman's Realm*, January to March.

PUBLICATIONS

Medical Propaganda

Manufacturers' leaflets, folders, booklets, etc., directed to doctors but available to pharmacists.

BOOTS PURE DRUG CO., LTD., Station Street, Nottingham: "Mycivin . . . well defined, well prescribed" (4-p. folder). "Introducing Mycivin syrup" (card).

BRISTOL LABORATORIES, LTD., Astronaut House, Feltham, Middlesex: "Kantrex injection . . . in severe systemic infections" (6-p. folder). "Tetrex syrup . . . tetracycline therapy at its most palatable" (blotter).

ELI LILLY & CO., LTD., Basingstoke, Hants: "Sequens" (16p. booklet). "Introducing Sequens . . . a new and more physiological approach to oral contraception" (16-p. booklet).

MAY & BAKER, LTD., Dagenham, Essex: "Flagyl . . . the standard oral trichomonicide" (4-p. folder). "Phenergan" (4-p. folder listing conditions, administration, presentations and dosage).

MERCK SHARP & DOHME, LTD., Hoddesdon, Herts: "Tryptizol prescribing information" (4-p. card). "Aldomet . . . most widely prescribed antihypertensive agent" (4-p. folder). "The elderly hypertensive successfully controlled . . . Salupres" (4-p. folder). "Indocid . . . in rheumatic diseases" (6-p. folder).

PHARMACIA (GREAT BRITAIN), LTD., Sinclair House, The Avenue, West Ealing, London, W.13: "Macrodex plasma volume expander" (20-p. booklet).

ROCHE PRODUCTS, LTD., 15 Manchester Square, London, W.1: "Concepts of sleep. 1: The wake-sleep balance. 3: Sleep and painting" (12-p. booklets including information on Mogadon). "The aetiology of anxiety. 3: The lack of creatibility. 4: The fear of reality" (12-p. booklets including information on Valium). "The value of Librium in the hospital and out-patient departments" (20-p. booklet).

SMITH KLINE & FRENCH LABORATORIES, LTD., Welwyn Garden City, Herts: "Fefol . . . for their health's sake throughout pregnancy" (8-p. folder).

A. WANDER, LTD., 42 Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W.1: "Cycloserine — Wander" (card).

WESTMINSTER LABORATORIES, LTD., Chalcot Road, London, N.W.1: "Constipation: Physiology and treatment" (16-p. booklet telling the story of a film produced by the Royal Society of Medicine).

Catalogues and Lists

BAYER PRODUCTS CO., Surbiton, Surrey: 1966 catalogue (pp. 22).

CALMIC, LTD., Crewe, Ches: 1966 list of medicinal preparations (folder).

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES (MAY & BAKER), LTD., Dagenham, Essex: M. & B. medical products. 1966 catalogue (pp. 35).

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, January 10

FIFE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Oller-ton hotel, Kirkcaldy, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. C. G. Ingrim on "Man in Space."

GUILDFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, King's Head hotel, Godalming, at 7.30 p.m. "Retail Pharmacy Management" (lecture series).

NORTH LONDON PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, Beale's restaurant, 368 Holloway Road, London, N.7, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. G. Boyce on "In the Footsteps of Adam" (talk on reptiles).

PLYMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Lecture room, Greenbank hospital, Plymouth, at 7.30 p.m. Speaker: Mr. R. Blyth (Editor, *Pharmaceutical Journal*).

ROMFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Golden Lion hotel, Romford, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. M. Taylor on "Moroccan Expedition, 1965."

SOUTHAMPTON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Polygon hotel, Southampton, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. E. M. Sproston on "Some Aspects of Cancer."

STOCKPORT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Belgrade hotel, Stockport, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. Parrish on "Cheshire" (illustrated) (Ladies' supper evening).

Tuesday, January 11

BIRMINGHAM BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Alexander MacGregor lecture suite, Dental Hospital, St. Mary's Row, Birmingham, 4, at 8 p.m. Professor F. E. Camps (professor of forensic medicine, University of London) on "Common Domestic Poisons."

COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, The "Fletch," at 8 p.m. "British Poisonous Plants" (recorded lecture).

GLASGOW PHARMACY CLUB, tearoom, R. A. Peacock & Sons, Ltd., 28 Westminster Terrace, Glasgow, C.3, at 7.30 p.m. Whist drive.

NORTH STAFFS BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Medical Institute, Hartshill, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. H. A. Degenhardt (director, Degenhardt & Co., Ltd.) on "Zeiss in the Service of Photography in Medicine and Science."

OXFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Neilsen House, Headington, Oxford, at 8 p.m. Mr. W. M. Darling (a member of Council) on "Current Pharmaceutical Affairs."

READING BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Liberal Club, Reading, at 8 p.m. Photographic evening.

Wednesday, January 12

BIRKENHEAD AND WIRRAL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Wellington hotel, Birkenhead, at 8 p.m. Mr. R. I. Felix (Dista Products, Ltd.) on "Industrial Pharmacist Looks at General Practice."

BIRMINGHAM PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, Botanical Gardens, Edgbaston, Birmingham, at 8 p.m. New Year dance.

CHESTERFIELD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Odeon ballroom, Chesterfield, at 7.15 p.m. Dinner and dance.

INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY MANAGEMENT, Pharmacy department, Bradford Institute of Technology, Richmond Road, Bradford, 7, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. C. C. B. Stevens (Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.) on "The Effect of Recent Legislation on Pharmacy Practice."

MANCHESTER BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Engineers' Club, Albert Square, Manchester, at 3 p.m. Staff training conference.

NEWCASTLE AND NORTH-EAST COAST SECTION, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, school of chemistry, University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, at 6.30 p.m. Dr. J. F. Goodman on "The Interaction of Surface-active Agents with Water."

NORTH WALES SECTION, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, Flintshire Technical College, Connaught's Quay, Chester, at 7 p.m. Dr. F. L. Rose on "Drug Toxicity."

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, at 6 p.m. Dr. L. C. Payne (Medical Automation Experimental Unit, University College Hospital, London) on "The Impact of the Computer Age on Medicine."

SOMERSET BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, County hotel, Taunton, at 8 p.m. Business meeting.

SWANSEA AND WEST GLAMORGAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Dolphin hotel, Swansea, at 7.45 p.m. Brains trust.

WESTERN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Great Western hotel, Paddington station, London, W.2, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. A. Howells (a member of the Executive, National Pharmaceutical Union) on N.P.U. matters.

Thursday, January 13

DURHAM COUNTY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Three Tuns hotel, Durham City, at 8 p.m. "Antibiotics" (recorded lectures).

EDINBURGH AND SOUTH-EASTERN SCOTTISH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. C. C. B. Stevens (Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.) on "Recent Advances in Forensic Pharmacy."

EPSOM AND SUTTON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Charter Inn, Epsom, at 8 p.m. Colour transparency competition.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, McCance building, University of Strathclyde, Richmond Street, Glasgow, C.1, at 7.45 p.m. Professor H. H. Campbell (head of the department of pharmacy, Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh) on "Education for Responsibility" (the Todd lecture) and presentation of prizes to students of the department.

HOUSLOW BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Sun hotel, Hanworth Road, Hounslow, at 8 p.m. Mr. B. Lynn (Beecham Research Laboratories), on "The New Penicillins."

LEEDS BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Stratford Arms hotel, Wakefield, at 8 p.m. Sergeant Laycock (Wakefield City Police) on "Security of Premises, Cars, etc."

LONDON BRANCH, GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS, Auditorium, Wellcome building, 183 Euston Road, London, N.W.1, at 7 p.m. "Pharmacy Forum." (Business meeting followed by discussion.)

Friday, January 14

EXETER BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Rougemont hotel, Exeter, at 7.45 p.m. Speaker from Geigy (U.K.), Ltd., Pharmaceutical Division on "The Drug Treatment of Rheumatic Diseases."

LIVERPOOL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Adelphi hotel, Liverpool, at 8 p.m. Dr. W. Mitchell (chief chemist, Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd.) on "Foreign Travels."

Advance Information

FEDERATION OF SOUTH-EASTERN PHARMACISTS' Queen's hotel, Eastbourne, Sussex. Staff training conference, February 2.

RESEARCH AND MARKETING, LTD., 41 Duke Street, London, W.1. Course for trainers of retail staff (fee £84), February 7-18, 1966. Ten one-day seminars for retail branch managers, owner managers or trainer managers (January 12, 19, and 26, February 23, and March 2, 9, 16, 23 and 30, 1966. Fee £12 12s. for each seminar, £105 for the whole course).

SUCCESSFUL MARKETING STRATEGY. Two five-day courses (fee £36 15s.) commence at Uplands management training centre, High Wycombe, Bucks, on January 23 and February 27, 1966, respectively. Details should be obtained from one of the course organisers, Messrs. H. O. Beechono, City of London College (telephone: Mon. 8112), W. G. McDerment, Advertising Association (telephone: Cha. 4783) and C. H. C. Bacon, Institute of Marketing (telephone: Hol. 2651).

Courses and Conferences

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY, LIVERPOOL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Byrom Street, Liverpool, 3. Course of post-graduate lectures on current topics in pharmaceutical practice. February 17 and March 1, 15 and 31. Fee £1 10s. Details from assistant head of department.

Prescribers Press

B.C.G. vaccination of children in Eastern Uganda has been found to confer substantial protection against early forms of leprosy for a period of one to three years. The large-scale controlled trial began in 1960 and included more than 17,000 children, most of whom were under ten years of age. All were relatives or contacts of known leprosy patients. Children who were tuberculin-negative or tuberculin-positive grade I or II were allocated to vaccinated or unvaccinated groups. At the first follow-up (May 1963 to May 1964) eighty-nine cases of leprosy were found among unvaccinated children, an incidence of 11.0 per 1,000 children. Among vaccinated children there were eighteen cases, 2.2 per 1,000. That reduction of 80 per cent. in the incidence of leprosy is similar to the 82 per cent. reduction in the incidence of tuberculosis in school children in Britain in the first two and a half years after B.C.G. vaccination, say the authors. They comment that it is surprising that B.C.G. vaccine, derived from an attenuated strain of bovine tubercle bacilli, appears to protect as effectively against leprosy, which is caused by a different mycobacterium, as against tuberculosis. However, it is pointed out that the forms of leprosy seen at the follow-up were early and that some may resolve spontaneously. The early lesions might thus represent a natural immunological response to infection with leprosy bacilli and vaccination may merely have modified that response to a first infection. The authors also warn that as only about

REPORTING the histories of two cases in which methisazone was used successfully to treat eczema vaccinatum, workers at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School suggest that it should be the drug of choice in the disease. (*Lancet*, January 1, p. 18.)

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals.

CORTICAL NEURONES. *Science J.*, January, p. 32.

DRUG DESIGN. Quantum chemistry in. *J. pharm. Sciences*, December, 1965, p. 1707.

DISSOLUTION RATES of multiparticulate systems. Method for determining. *J. pharm. Sciences*, December, 1965, p. 1722.

DETERMINATION OF FLURANDRENOLONE in pharmaceutical formulations. Stability method for. *J. pharm. Sciences*, December, 1965, p. 1771.

ANTIBODIES in gastric juice. *Science*, December 10, 1965, p. 1467.

LINCOMYCIN. Streptococcal pharyngitis treated with. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, December 13, 1965, p. 1189.

INTRAPERITONEAL ANTIBIOTICS in renal failure. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, December 13, 1965, p. 1198.

SUSTAINED-RELEASE DEXTROAMPHETAMINE SULPHATE. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, December 13, 1965, p. 1203.

ENDOTOXIN. Preparation of. *Nature*, January 1, p. 80.

DROSOPHILA-TESTS in pharmacology. *Nature*, January 1, p. 84.

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Period	January 16—22																
PRODUCT	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.			
Anadin	3/90	5/104	4/120	2/60	5/81	3/90	5/81	4/120	3/90	1/30	1/30	9/178	—	—			
Askit powders	—	—	—	7/49	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/21	3/21	—	—			
Aspro	5/149	5/149	5/149	5/149	5/149	5/149	5/149	5/149	—	5/149	5/149	5/149	—	—			5/149
Bisodol	—	—	—	—	5/35	—	—	5/35	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Buttercup syrup	—	—	3/45	—	—	—	—	3/45	—	—	3/45	—	—	—			
Clinic shampoo	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	3/90	4/120	2/60	2/60	1/30	3/90	2/60	2/60	—			3/90
Complan	2/60	—	3/90	4/120	3/90	5/130	4/120	—	2/60	1/30	—	4/120	—	—			—
Contact 400	4/120	3/90	3/90	1/30	4/120	5/150	4/120	3/90	2/60	2/60	3/90	2/60	—	—			4/120
Dentu-Creme	—	—	—	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—
Disprin	2/60	2/45	4/90	4/90	3/75	3/60	4/90	4/75	4/90	4/75	3/45	3/75	—	—			2/45
Fiery Jack	—	—	2/45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—
Gillette Super Silver blades	6/135	6/135	5/120	4/105	4/75	4/90	5/105	5/105	4/90	4/90	4/90	4/90	—	—			—
Hills' sore throat lozenges	—	—	3/90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—
Meggezones	—	—	—	—	—	—	2/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—
Moorland indigestion tablets	—	—	1/7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—
Nulon	—	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	3/90	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	—			1/30
Penetrol	2/30	2/14	2/14	—	2/14	1/7	—	2/30	—	—	—	—	—	—			—
Poli-Grip	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	2/60	1/30	—	—			1/30
Signal tooth-paste	2/60	8/240	2/60	3/90	5/150	2/60	2/60	5/150	2/60	1/30	4/120	3/90	—	—			3/90
SR tooth-paste	2/60	5/150	2/60	4/120	4/120	2/60	2/60	3/90	2/60	1/30	3/90	3/90	—	—			4/120
Steradent	2/60	2/60	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	—	—			2/60

Cumulative price changes

AMENDING C & D QUARTERLY PRICE LIST FOR DECEMBER 1965

[illegible]

'EMPRAZIL' BRAND tablets
UNCOMMON RELIEF for the COMMON COLD
 BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. (The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.) LONDON

D	Dinky (810 Maw)	feeder glass				shaving brush standard				5 kilo				52 6ea			
		360.00	16	6	—	2	1	50	11	12	5	7	3	12 1/2 kilo	121	6ea	—
D	polythene	360.01	20	6	—	2	7	69	8	16	11 1/2	9	11	Kantrex (171 BLL)TS	—	—	—
		500	—	—	—	—	—	86	1	20	11 1/2	12	3	injection	0-5gm	18	0ea
D	Diodoquin (1121 Searle)	tablets	500	—	—	—	—	139	10	34	1	19	11	1-0gm	30	0ea	—
		tablets	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kerbina (694 Kerbina)	—	—	—
D	Drenalin (770 LP)†	tablets	30	26	0	—	3	0	—	—	—	—	—	compound raspberry-leaf	50	20	0
		tablets	30	26	0	—	3	0	—	—	—	—	—	tablets	100	32	0
D	Droxalin (976 P&T)	tablets	30	26	0	—	3	0	—	—	—	—	—	300	84	0	21 0
		tablets	30	26	0	—	3	0	—	—	—	—	—	cramp tablets	50	20	0
D	Dulsils (147 Boots)†	tablets	30	26	0	—	3	0	—	—	—	—	—	menopause tablets	50	20	0
		tablets	30	26	0	—	3	0	—	—	—	—	—	morning sickness tablets	50	20	0
D	Ecusson (Jean d'Albret (1145 Sirex))	eau de cologne spray	—	—	—	44	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		tablets	30	26	0	—	3	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	Efcortelan (518 Glaxo)	intra-articular injection vial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		ointment 2 1/2% 50gm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	Ellimans (414 Ellimans)	(distributors 621 Horlicks)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		penetrant rub 4oz 30 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	Emprazil (208 BW)†s7	tablets	30	26	0	—	3	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		tablets	30	26	0	—	3	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	Enthousiasme (653 I&R)	Nos. 1 and 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		eau de Cologne 2oz	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	Ephazone (47 Anestan)†	4oz	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		8oz	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	Equatrate (1352 Wyeth)†s4B	perfume	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1oz	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	Esoderm (1007 PL)	2oz	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		shampoo 20gm 16 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	E.S.T.P. (1457 PP Ltd.)	300gm 96 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		powder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	Eurax (501 Geigy) existing entry	20gm 16 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		300gm 96 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	Eurax (501 Geigy)	lotion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		60mils 36 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	Euvitol (34 A&H)†s4B	120mils 63 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		500mils 18 0ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	Famela (690 Keldon)†	ointment 30gm 27 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		120gm 66 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	Familia (304 Costa)	hydrocortisone cream T5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		76 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	Fellows (451 F&J) syrup †	elixir 4oz 51 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2 litres 52 0ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	Ferraniacolor (1500 MM&M)	tablets 20 52 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		250 37 8ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	Ferrovet (324 Crookes)	8mm reversal 50ft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		cine film pre-stripped	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	First Aid Cases (1155 S&N)	8150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		8042	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	Floraquin (1121 Searle)	8125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		8155	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	Folvite (746 Lederle)	agricultural B.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		B.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	Form Cut (1156 F5)	F.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	Formoped (969 Pfizer)	F.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		foot rot aerosol (vet.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	Fresh Start (256 CPL)	factory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		cleansing gel 2oz 31 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	Gem (365 Demuth)	food hygiene 8125A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		(distributors 1054 R&A)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	Gerber (200 B&P)	dry shampoo aerosol	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		47 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	Gillette (514 Gillette)	baby cereals 8oz 16 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		razor adjustable Mk. II	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	Glo-Twist	87 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		45 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	shaving cream	21 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		21 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	shaving brush standard	50 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		large 69 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	ex. large	86 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		badger/bristle 139 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	blade blue dispenser (10)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	razor Silver Streak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		shaving cream large	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	Glucol (1335 Wigglesworth)	barley sugars 4oz 9 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		cherry cobs 4oz 9 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	fruit flavours	4oz 9 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		mint 4oz 9 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	treacle butters	4oz 9 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		4oz 9 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	Glumorin (452 FBA)	dry substance 10 bu 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		tablets 30bu 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	Goya (532 Goya)	Cedar Wood	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		hair groom 58 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	Guerlain (548 Guerlain)	beaute d'un soir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Haemostatic Erce (292 C)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	ampoules 10mils 6	120 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Hahn (234 Cartwright)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	hair tonic	41 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		62 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	Halex (560 Halex)	hairbrushes gents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		military D110 35 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	Hematrix (810 Maw)	Olympic D448 77 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Mycivlin (147 Boots)TS syrup 170mls	33	6ea	—	50	3	dry skin cream jar	198gm	69	0	17	4	9	6	200	14	0	—	1	9					
Naclex (518 Glaxo) tablets 25mgm	—	—	—	—	—	15gm	14	7	3	8	2	0	3	men size	300	16	6	—	2	6				
Nair (235 Carteret) cream sachet	14	1	—	—	—	42gm	23	8	5	11	3	3	Schacht (1220 CT) colostomy appliance	40	0ea	—	50	0	2	9				
Natrodale (1513 Rodale) Dolomite magnesium tablets	100	4	6ea	—	6	9	92gm	40	0	10	0	5	6	spares	8	0ea	—	10	0	—	—			
rose hip capsules 200mgm	300	12	6ea	—	18	9	vanishing cream jar	17gm	14	7	3	8	2	0	elastic belt	8	0ea	—	10	0	—	—		
Neo-Cytamen (518 Glaxo) veterinary ampoules	500	18	0ea	—	27	0	42gm	23	8	5	11	3	3	foam sponge rings	1	7ea	—	2	0	—	—			
1000 vials 10mls	9	6ea	—	12	8	—	85gm	40	0	10	0	5	6	plastic flange rings	8	4½ea	—	10	6	—	—			
Nescale (883 Nestle) existing entry	50	8	8ea	—	13	0	50gm	23	8	5	11	3	3	plastic locking rings	8	4½ea	—	10	6	—	—			
Nescale (883 Nestle) sachets	200	31	8ea	—	47	6	92gm	40	0	10	0	5	6	polythene bags (100)	12	0ea	—	15	0	—	—			
tin	350	50	0ea	—	75	0	Portyn (938 PD) Kapsals	30	62	0	—	7	9	Scholl's (Dr.) (1108 5MC) adhesive moleskin	10	0	—	1	3	—	—			
2oz	124	0	—	—	—	—	250	40	10ea	—	61	3	animal wool	10	0	—	1	3	—	—				
4oz	114	9	—	—	—	—	Posner's (975 PD5) Guiche	100	0	25	0	14	6	anti-pressure pad	14	0	—	1	9	—	—			
8oz	108	6	—	—	—	—	Prednisolone (938 PD)TS tablets 5mgm	100	180	0	—	22	6	bunion spring	14	0ea	—	21	0	—	—			
blend 37	2oz	34	6	—	—	D	500	67	6ea	—	101	3	protector	84	0	—	10	6	—	—				
Nestle (451 F&J) Nestle Lite	46	3	11	7	6	9	Prednisone (938 PD)TS tablets 5mgm	100	180	0	—	22	6	shield (slim foam)	14	0	—	1	9	—	—			
Netovax (208 BW)VPO vaccine (vet.)	50mls	18	0ea	—	24	0	Prednisone (1263 Upjohn)TS tablets 5mgm	100	15	0ea	—	—	—	corn shields, latex foam	16	0	—	2	0	—	—			
50mls	18	0ea	—	24	0	—	500	67	6ea	—	101	3	felt corn and bunion pads	12	0	—	1	6	—	—				
250mls	84	4½ea	—	112	6	—	Prenatal (746 Lederle) Dri-Kaps	100	18	0ea	—	27	0	self adhesive	12	0	—	1	6	—	—			
Neutraphylline (292 C) with phenobarb. tablets and suppositories	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	149	10ea	—	224	9	Fixo corn plasters	9	4	2	4	1	6	—	—			
Nevroids (1467 AP&T) tablets	30	42	0	10	6	6	2	Procafin (452 FBA) ampoules 5mls	5	—	12	6	foam cushion pads	14	0	—	1	9	—	—				
Ninona (210 B&C) washing squares	16	6	—	2	1	—	—	Radiostoleum (179 BDH) capsules	500	100	0	—	—	foot Easer	pr.	25	0ea	—	55	0	—	—		
Nixir (529 Gorney) after shave milk	48	0	12	0	7	0	—	Rainette (82 Balfour) hair lacquer	—	—	—	—	—	hammer toe spring	9	0ea	—	13	6	—	—			
Nopaine (1000 PPL) first aid spray 4oz	34	0	8	6	5	0	—	Redi Splint (938 PD) hand and wrist	35	6ea	—	—	—	heel grip (superlux)	pr.	9	6	11	1	3	—	—		
6oz	54	8	13	8	8	0	—	ampoules 5mls	5	—	—	—	—	insoles	13	0	1	4	1	9	—	—		
Noshok (453 Fecher) caustic pencils	5	7	1	5	10	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	latex foam men's	13	0	1	4	1	9	—	—		
Novayon (100 BI) audio-sonic vibrator	—	—	—	315	0	—	—	33cc	10	0	2	5	1	women's	13	0	1	4	1	9	—	—		
Odo-Ro-No (256 CPL) cream 28gm	21	10	5	6	3	0	—	63cc	14	6	3	6	2	3	Korrotex arch support	pr.	25	0ea	—	55	0	—	—	
liquid regular 25gm	18	3	4	7	2	6	—	hand arm	45	11ea	—	—	—	—	Kurotex pads	15	0ea	—	1	9	—	—		
roll on 35gm	29	2	7	4	4	0	—	full arm	53	7ea	—	—	—	—	Met-lift supports	pr.	68	0	—	8	6	—	—	
stick unperfumed	14gm	20	0	5	0	2	9	foot and ankle	53	7ea	—	—	—	—	Protecto cushions	14	0	—	1	9	—	—		
Omnapon (1074 Roche)ts1DD Tubonic ampoule syringe 30mgm/ml.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	half leg	71	0ea	—	—	—	—	Tarso pads	12	0	—	1	6	—	—		
Opilon (1278 VD) (distributors 1310 WW)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	full leg	78	3ea	—	—	—	—	toe separators	8	0	—	1	0	—	—		
Optabs (175 BCP)†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	athletic (full leg)	95	0ea	—	—	—	—	Tru-Span arch support	pr.	25	0ea	—	55	0	—	—	
Orabase (1176 Squibb) paste	15gm	42	0	10	6	6	1½	emergency kit	333	0ea	—	—	—	—	Zino pads	11	0	2	9	1	9	—	—	
Orabase (1176 Squibb) powder	80gm	11	0ea	2	9ea	19	3	Reedette (1169 G5&S) toothbrush holder	37	0	3	8½	4	11	Scolaban (208 BW)VPO tablets (vet.)	25	24	9ea	—	33	0	—	—	
Orabase (1176 Squibb) dog ointment	15gm	66	0	16	6	9	7½	Resochin (452 FBA) tablets	1000	—	—	—	—	—	Silver-Tex (1203 Surex) protectives, teat	60	0	—	3	0	—	—		
Our Jim (1467 AP&T) dog ointment	15	0	3	9	2	3	—	Revivex (597 HCL) hair conditioner	—	—	—	—	—	—	Snopeat (1155 S&N) absorbent wool	10	0	—	1	3	—	—		
Oxford (107 BH&L) liniment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rexall (1053 Rexall) codeine co. tablets †	25	10	0	—	—	—	Soothe (1262 UL) Soothe (1552 UL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Oxymycin (1515 CD)TS tablets	16	16	8ea	—	—	—	—	codeine co. tablets †	25	10	0	—	—	—	Soraya (100 BI) six eye wrinkle treatment	—	—	—	—	27	6	—	—	
Parke-Davis (938 PD) vaccine cholera 10mls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	codeine co. tablets †	50	18	0	—	—	—	twelve eye wrinkle treatment	—	—	—	—	42	0	—	—	
Parpanit (501 Geigy) all packs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	codeine co. tablets †	100	30	0	—	—	—	refill pads (3)	—	—	—	—	12	6	—	—	
Permastrate (975 PD5) kit	216	0	54	0	30	0	—	codeine co. tablets †	100	30	0	—	—	—	Southalls (1164 55L) sanitary towels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Petri (637 Hunter) camera Auto Rapid	—	—	—	—	715	0	—	codeine co. tablets †	100	30	0	—	—	—	luxury soft size 1	23	2	—	2	5	—	—	—	
case	—	—	—	—	66	3	—	codeine co. tablets †	100	30	0	—	—	—	size 2	27	2	—	2	10	—	—	—	
Phenovis (649 ICI) tablets 1gm all sizes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	codeine co. tablets †	100	30	0	—	—	—	original	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Phosferine (1082 RKO) tonic wine ½ bott	24	131	6	—	7	3	—	codeine co. tablets †	100	30	0	—	—	—	Spa (1167 Spa) bath set	351/2	61	4	15	4	8	6	—	—
bott 121	9	—	13	6	—	—	—	codeine co. tablets †	100	30	0	—	—	—	clothes brush kangaroo	34	3	8	7	4	11	—	—	
Phytoferol (179 BDH) capsules 50mgm 500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	codeine co. tablets †	100	30	0	—	—	—	hairbrush gent's	453	112	0	28	0	15	11	—	—
Pickles (982 Pickles) Liptrex	6	8	1	8	1	0	—	codeine co. tablets †	100	30	0	—	—	—	Sparine (1352 Wyeth)ts4B tablets 100mgm	50	15	2ea	—	20	3	—	—	
Pituitrin (938 PD) ampoules 0.5mil 100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	codeine co. tablets †	100	30	0	—	—	—	250	70	2ea	—	93	6	—	—		
1mil 100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	codeine co. tablets †	100	30	0	—	—	—	Spray Net (597 HCL) hair spray	16oz	59	0	14	5	8	3	—	—
Pino Silvestrye (529 Gorney) products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	codeine co. tablets †	100	30	0	—	—	—	8oz	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
P.L.F. (1467 AP&T) capsules	30	42	0	10	6	7	6	codeine co. tablets †	100	30	0	—	—	—	Sprenger (100 BI) facial vapour bath	—	—	—	—	210	0	—	—	
pills	30	40	6	10	1½	5	11	codeine co. tablets †	100	30	0	—	—	—	spare aromatic bottle	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	
Polaroid (989 Polaroid) sunglasses	131	21	10ea	3ea	33	0	—	codeine co. tablets †	100	30	0	—	—	—	spare plastic mask	—	—	—	—	27	6	—	—	
728	35	10ea	3ea	3a	54	0	—	codeine co. tablets †	100	30	0	—	—	—	Steroxin (501 Geigy) existing entry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Poli-grip (1178 Stafford) denture cream	49gm	31	4	—	3	11	—	codeine co. tablets †	100	30	0	—	—	—	Steroxin (501 Geigy) ointment	30gm	27	0	—	3	4½	—	—	
Pond's (256 CPL) cold cream jar	16gm	14	7	3	8	2	0	codeine co. tablets †	100	30	0	—	—	—	120gm	78	0	—	9	9	—	—		
16gm	14	7	3	8	2	0	—	codeine co. tablets †	100	30	0	—	—	—	hydrocortisone cream TS	15gm	90	0	22	6	13	1½	—	—
42gm	23	8	5	11	3	3	—	codeine co. tablets †	100	30	0	—	—	—	Suave (597 HCL) 16oz	44	9	10	11	6	3	—	—	
85gm	40	0	10	0	5	6	—	codeine co. tablets †	100	30	0	—	—	—	Suba-Seal (479 WF) tear heat moulded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	codeine co. tablets †	100	30	0	—	—	—	wide neck	IC17	6	0	—	9	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	codeine co. tablets †	100	30	0	—	—	—	IC40	6	0	—	9	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	codeine co. tablets †	100	30	0	—	—	—	Sulphatriad (971 P5MB)ts4B tablets 0.5gm 100	84	0	—	10	6	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	codeine co. tablets †	100	30	0	—	—	—	500	33	4ea	—	50	0	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	codeine co. tablets †	100	30	0	—	—	—	Sunbeam (1199 Sunbeam) electric razor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	codeine co. tablets †	100	30	0	—	—	—	cordless 711	—	—	—	—	332	6	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	codeine co. tablets †	100	30	0	—	—	—	electric razor X500	—	—	—	—	168	0	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	codeine co. tablets †	100	30	0	—	—	—	Sungold (50 APL) liquid	17	0	4	3	2	6	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	codeine co. tablets †	100	30	0	—	—	—	powder	12	0	3	0	1	9	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	codeine co. tablets †	100	30	0	—	—	—	Sunsilk (509 Gibbs) shampoo's cream, lemon, beauty & tonic,	20	5	5	1½	2	9	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	codeine co. tablets †	100	30	0	—	—	—	bottles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—																							

Taylor of London (1541 T of L)			
bath essence 2oz	—	23	0
4oz	—	42	0
10oz	—	78	6
1oz	—	32	6
bath oil 1oz	—	—	—
perfume Chyprika, Enchantment, Braemar, gardenia, red rose, lily of the valley, viburnum, butterfly orchid	—	—	—
1oz	—	21	0
1oz	—	35	0
1oz	—	63	0
1oz	—	35	0
1oz	—	63	0
pomander Wedgwood	—	10	6
Blue Jasper	—	16	9
Chelsea	—	27	6
pot-pourri	—	12	6
sachets scented (3)	—	21	0
silk	—	12	6
soap toilet (3)	—	9	6
talcum puffer 4oz	—	18	6
toilet water 2oz	—	30	0
4oz	—	63	0
10oz	—	—	—
for men	—	—	—
bath soap (3)	—	18	0
4oz	—	19	6
eau de Portugal 2oz	—	12	6
shaving Cologne 2oz	—	12	6
4oz	—	19	6
T. B. P. (1262 UL)	—	—	—
T. B. P. (1552 UL)	—	—	—
Tche Hao (100 BI)	—	—	—
heated ball massager	—	168	0
T.C.P. (1262 UL)	—	—	—
T.C.P. (1552 UL)	—	—	—
Teevex (501 Geigy) existing entry	—	—	—
Teevex (501 Geigy)	—	—	—
ointment 15gm 30 0	—	3	9
120gm 10 3ea	—	15	4½
Tetrex (171 BL) TS	—	—	—
syrup 2oz 6 0ea	—	9	0
16oz 43 8ea	—	65	0
Thawpitt (1221 Thawpitt)	—	—	—
naphthalene moth balls	—	—	—
11 3	—	1	3
Thermos (1226 Thermos)	—	—	—
flasks wide mouth	—	—	—
60	—	13	9
62	—	14	11
64	—	18	11
American wide mouth	—	—	—
Throsil (292 C)†	—	—	—
Thyrophem (61 APC)	—	—	—
tablets 50	—	—	—
Tiny Tot (1053 Rexall)	—	—	—
cough mixture 2oz 14 3	3 6½	2	0
diarrhoea mixture 2oz 14 3	3 6½	2	0

Tofranil (501 Geigy)			
capsules with promazine 1000	—	—	—
Toni (1242 Toni)†	—	—	—
Casual hair colour 48 10	12 2½	6	11
Trillekamin (324 Crookes)	—	—	—
Trimetts (1262 UL)	—	—	—
Trimetts (1552 UL)	—	—	—
Trisulphonamide (147 Boots)†s48	—	—	—
tablets 100 7 0ea	—	10	6
500 33 4ea	—	50	0
Trufood (1249 Trufood)	—	—	—
baby cereal 8oz 14 5	—	1	6
nursery Hysan	—	—	—
115gm 24 0	—	2	6
Tuamine sulphate (413 Lilly)	—	—	—
solution 1%	—	—	—
plastic spray bottle	—	—	—
15mls 2 2ea	—	3	3
Unotronic (637 Hunter)	—	—	—
flashgun	—	319	8
Uricure (1467 AP&T)	—	—	—
tablets 30 23 6	5 10½	3	6
70 33 0	8 3½	4	9
120 52 0	13 0	7	6
Vallestril (1121 Searle)	—	—	—
tablets 1000	—	—	—
Varidase (746 Lederle) TS	—	—	—
topical 125,000 units	—	—	—
24 0ea	—	36	0
intramuscular 25,000 units	—	—	—
9 8ea	—	14	6
buccal tablets 12 19 2ea	—	28	9
oral tablets 12 19 2ea	—	28	9
Vaseline (256 CPL)	—	—	—
shampoo beauty bottle	—	—	—
40gm 14 0½	3 6	1	11
70gm 18 5	4 7	2	6
123gm 27 6	6 10½	3	9
medicated 40gm 14 0½	3 6	1	11
70gm 18 5	4 7	2	6
123gm 27 6	6 10½	3	9
Veinotrope (292 C) tablets	—	—	—
Vi-Magna (746 Lederle)	—	—	—
syrup 4oz 4 0ea	—	6	0
16oz 12 0ea	—	18	0
Vytina (107 BH&L)	—	—	—
Wander (1303 Wander)	—	—	—
diabetic canned fruits	—	—	—
8oz 19 2	—	2	0
Wata (980 Photopia)	—	—	—
cubeflash	—	39	6
Wellcome (208 BW)	—	—	—
black disease antiserum (vet.)	—	—	—
50mls 31 6ea	—	42	0
blackleg antiserum (vet.)	—	—	—
100mls 31 6ea	—	42	0
lamb dysentery antiserum conc. (vet.)	—	—	—
50mls 29 3ea	—	39	0
pulpy kidney antiserum (vet.)	—	—	—
100mls 30 0ea	—	40	0

Wernets Dr. (1178 Stafford)			
denture powder	—	—	—
49gm 28 0	—	3	—
100gm 46 0	—	5	—
White's, Dr. (761 Lilla White)	—	—	—
sanitary belt 14 9	1	6	1
Wright's (1351 WLU)	—	—	—
liquor carbonis detergens 40oz	—	—	—

AMENDMENTS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

76 Atkinson=J. & E. Atkinson, Ltd., 17 Bessemer Ro.	—	—	—
Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Welwyn Garden 281	—	—	—
100 BI=Beautishape International, Ltd., 31a Jan	—	—	—
Street, London, W.1. Welbeck 3711.	—	—	—
241 Cavendish=Cavendish Chemical Co. (New Yo	—	—	—
Ltd., Orlestone Mews, Liverpool Road, London, M	—	—	—
North 3658.	—	—	—
521 Glenwood=Glenwood Laboratories, Ltd., 7 B	—	—	—
keley Street, London, W.1. Hyde Park 2971.	—	—	—
536 GMP=Grahams Medical Products, Ltd., P	—	—	—
Road, Faringdon, Berks. Faringdon 2011.	—	—	—
565 Hanimex=Hanimex (U.K.), Ltd., 15 Great Do	—	—	—
Street, London, S.E.1. Hop 8161.	—	—	—
615 H&M=Hodges & Moss, Ltd., Harlescott La	—	—	—
Shrewsbury. Shrewsbury 51558.	—	—	—
771 LCPL=Lofthouse Chemical Products, L	—	—	—
103 Lord Street, Fleetwood, Lancs. Fleetwood 3688	—	—	—
792 M&GG=M. & G. G. Electrical Co., 1 Priory t	—	—	—
Sudbury, Middlesex.	—	—	—
799 MP=Marshall's Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., 17 H	—	—	—
rietta Street, London, W.C.2. Temple Bar 2147.	—	—	—
823 M&R=McKeeson & Robbins, Ltd., Haine Indust	—	—	—
Estate, Ramsgate, Kent. Thanet 52911.	—	—	—
939 Parkinsons=Parkinsons, Ltd., Curzon Str	—	—	—
Burnley, Lancs. Burnley 21818.	—	—	—
1104 Satinex=Satinex (Great Britain), Ltd., Shaw M	—	—	—
Hawarden, N. Wales. Hawarden 3021.	—	—	—
1156 FS=Frank Sammeroff, Ltd., 120 Gorbals Str	—	—	—
Glasgow, C.S. South 1951.	—	—	—
1203 Surex=Surex, Ltd., 4 Leicester Road, Blackp	—	—	—
Lancs. Blackpool 20434.	—	—	—
1220 CT=Chas. F. Thackray, Ltd., 38 Welbeck Str	—	—	—
London, W.1. Welbeck 8152.	—	—	—
1282 VB=Vines Bioclin, Ltd., 111 Clarence R	—	—	—
London, E.5. Amhurst 8808.	—	—	—
1436 D & Co=Degenhardt & Co., Ltd., 20 Morti	—	—	—
Street, London, W.1. Museum 8050.	—	—	—
1467 AP&T=Acton Pill & Tablet Co., Ltd., Orle	—	—	—
Mews, Liverpool Road, London, N.7. North 3658.	—	—	—
1492 Baum=M. Baum Wholesale Chemists, L	—	—	—
Monkwearmouth, Sunderland. Sunderland 71081.	—	—	—
1552 UL=Unicliffe, Ltd., Unimart House, Sto	—	—	—
nr. Sandwich, Kent. Sandwich 2372.	—	—	—
1554 BL=Babytown, Ltd., Hoddlesden Mills, Dar	—	—	—
Lancs. Darwen 71602.	—	—	—
1574 DBMP=Down Bros. and Mayer & Phelps, L	—	—	—
Church Path, Mitcham Surrey. Mitcham 6291.	—	—	—

THIS WEEK'S CHANGES

Prices are given in the sequence: Trade price per doz./purchase tax per doz./retail price (bold if maintained), thus:—17s 11d/4s 3d/2s 3d. A dash — in any column indicates that the manufacturer has provided no figure appropriate to that column.

Aldomet (837 MSD)			
tablets 250mgm 30 15 2ea	—	22	9
100 43 0ea	—	64	6
500 210 0ea	—	315	0
Andre Philippe (48 AP)	—	—	—
crystal clear refill 14	—	—	—
Andrews (976 P5&T)	—	—	—
liver salt 10oz 38 8	9 6	5	0
Biogastrene (117 BPL)	—	—	—
gel 5gm 10 0ea	—	15	0
pellets 20 6 8ea	—	10	0
Bonzine (333 Cupal)†	—	—	—
travel sickness	—	—	—
tablets 20 24 6	—	2	9
Bronco (184 Bronco)	—	—	—
toilet packets inter-	—	—	—
leaved 33 9	—	1	3
(3 doz)	—	—	—
double 28 8	—	2	3
(1½ doz)	—	—	—
California (976 P5&T)	—	—	—
syrup of figs 18 10	4 8½	2	6
37 7	9 4½	5	0
Calpol (218 Calmic)	—	—	—
suspension 40oz 29 5ea	—	—	—
Cicatrill (218 Calmic) TS	—	—	—
cream 5gm 36 0	9 0	5	3
15gm 72 0	18 0	10	6
100gm 27 6ea	6 10½ea	48	1½
powder 5gm 36 0	9 0	5	3
15gm 72 0	18 0	10	6
50gm 15 0ea	3 9ea	26	3
Co-Hydreltra (837 MSD) TS	—	—	—
tablets 5mgm 100 20 8ea	—	—	—
Corsica (960 ADP)	—	—	—
cleansing milk	—	14	6
creme ajiacio small	—	25	3

creme calvi			
large	—	—	34 0
small	—	—	28 0
large	—	—	37 3
tonic	—	—	10 6
Cremomycin (837 MSD)†s48	—	—	—
suspension 8oz 23 6ea	—	35	3
Decicain (97 Bayer) ointment	—	—	—
Dentosine (339 CG)	—	—	—
4oz 27 6	6 11	3	11
Dicotox (818 M&B)	—	—	—
weed killer 8oz 34 0	—	4	3
20oz 78 0	—	9	9
7oz & 12oz	—	—	—

A = Price advanced	—	—	—
R = Price reduced	—	—	—
• = New entry	—	—	—
D = Delete	—	—	—
C = Correction	—	—	—
I = Insert	—	—	—

Dimotapp (1071 Robins)			
elixir 16oz 18 10ea	4 9ea	33	0
tablets L.A. 100 33 5ea	8 4ea	—	—
500 160 0ea	40 0ea	—	—
Disprin (1037 Reckite)	—	—	—
tablets dp500 12 3ea	—	17	2
Drapolene (218 Calmic)	—	—	—
55gm 31 3	—	3	11
1lb 12 0ea	—	—	—
Ergoapiol (261 Christy)†s1	—	—	—
102 10	25 9	15	0
Evidorm (97 Bayer)	—	—	—
tablets 250	—	—	—

Fefol (1153 SKF)			
Spansule capsules 30 76 0	—	—	9
250 45 8ea	—	—	68
Ferromyn (218 Calmic)	—	—	—
"B" elixir 80oz 60 6ea	—	—	—
Flit (427 Esso)	—	—	—
(distributors 1006 PI)	—	—	—
16oz 33 10	—	4	—
32oz 54 0	—	6	—
160oz 182 0	—	21	—
aerosols	—	—	—
fly killer popular 31 6	—	3	—
household 35 2	—	3	—
moth proofers	—	—	—
popular 35 2	—	3	—
woodworm killer	—	—	—
44 3	—	4	—
livestock spray	—	—	—
160oz 159 0	—	19	—
5gal 62 6ea	—	88	—
sprayer continuous	—	—	—
action 41 0	—	5	—
large 57 6	—	6	—
powder plastic	—	—	—
squeeze pack 15 3	—	—	—
aerosol ant killer	—	—	—
popular 35 2	—	3	—
large 60 9	—	—	—
Gaylord Hauser (234 Cartwright)	—	—	—
brewer's yeast	—	—	—
powder 16oz 61 1	—	—	—
capsules	—	—	—
vitamin A & D 50 36 0	—	—	—
vitamin E 50 58 0	—	—	—
wheat germ oil 50 58 0	—	—	—
dried skim milk	—	—	—
powder 16oz 46 4	—	—	—
extra potency yeast	—	—	—
tablets 100 35 2	—	—	—
250 73 5	—	—	—

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molasses 16oz 24 0 — 3 0 R	debutante 12 0 1/2ea 2 1 1/2ea 21 0	A Sombrero (1532 Care)	cream tube 24 1 5 10 1/2 3 6
32oz 44 0 — 5 6	toothbrushes 4 9 1/2ea 1 2ea 8 4	suntan oil 25 9 6 3 1/2 3 9	
tablets	"Pedigree" 26 0 — 3 3	Stemcol (1006 PI)	cough emulsion 12oz
vitamin B comp 50 32 0 — 4 0 A	special soft 26 0 — 3 3	A Swiss-Cup (535 Granose)	coffee substitute 1 1/2oz 34 8 — 3 6
vitamin C 50 42 0 — 5 3 A	"Stoutheart" 26 0 — 3 3		
calcium with 50 26 0 — 3 3	"KB42" badger 50 0 — 6 3		
vitamin D 50 20 0 — 2 6	denture brush 30 0 — 3 9	R Synalar (649 ICI) T5	cream 15gm 99 0 — 12 4 1/2
Vegisalt 12oz 20 0 — 2 6	"Clinic" 30 0 — 3 9		30gm 14 0ea — 21 0
vitamins 56 72 0 — 9 0	Laevosan (218 Calmic) concentrate 40% 50 mls		lotion 20mils 10 4ea — 15 6
wheat germ 12oz 43 5 — 5 4	• Lotos (427 Esso) (distributors 1006 PI)		ointment 15gm 99 0 — 12 4 1/2
Goya (532 Goya)	air freshener 31 6 — 3 6	R Synalar-C (649 ICI) T5	cream 15gm 9 2ea — 13 9
bath blossoms 28 27 6 6 8 1/2	Melody (509 Gibbs) †		ointment 15gm 9 2ea — 13 9
bath salts 25 44 8 10 10 1/2	• Min-Skels (1152 SK)	R Synalar-N (649 ICI) T5	cream 15gm 8 6ea — 12 9
CedarWood	• Mint-Skels (1152 SK)		lotion 20mils 10 8ea — 16 0
after-shave lotion 127 41 3 10 0 1/2 6 0	A Nulon (1037 Reckitt)		ointment 15gm 8 6ea — 12 9
pre-electric shave 132 41 3 10 0 1/2 6 0	hand cream C 14 8 3 4 1/2 1 1/2	R Synandone (649 ICI) T5	cream 15gm 62 0 — 7 9
talcum powder 129 32 8 7 11 1/2 4 9	A tube 14 8 3 4 1/2 1 1/2		lotion 20mils 78 0 — 14 0
Entice	A Nutbrawn (535 Granose)		ointment 15gm 62 0 — 7 9
cologne 1oz 41 3 10 0 1/2 6 0	10oz 25 7 — 2 7	R Synandone-N (649 ICI) T5	cream 15gm 64 0 — 8 0
gift size 40 58 5 14 2 1/2 8 6	Palmolive (280 CP)		lotion 20mils 80 0 — 10 0
stick 37 9 9 2 1/2 5 6	after shave lotion 36 4 9 1 4 9		ointment 15gm 64 0 — 8 0
Frenzy	pre-electric shave 36 4 9 1 4 9	A Tabasan (78 AS&Co) †	tablets 12 10 6 2 7 1/2 1 1/2
cologne 1oz 48 2 11 9 7 0	• Panadeine Co (97 Bayer) †		50 24 0 6 0 3 1/2
gift size 39 65 4 15 11 9 6	tablets 10 20 0 5 0 2 1/2		100 42 0 10 6 6 1/2
stick 37 9 9 2 1/2 5 6	• Panadol (97 Bayer)		500 17 0ea — —
hand lotion 75 27 6 6 8 1/2 4 0	elixir 60mils 36 0 — 4 6		1000 32 0ea — —
Love Affair, Gardenia,	• Prince Regent (1006 PI)		
Black Rose, No. 5	pine disinfectant 1/2gal 45 0 — 6 0	• Thames (1006 PI)	rubber gloves 19 6 2 0 2 6
cologne 1oz 41 3 10 0 1/2 6 0	1gal 80 0 — 10 6	D Virugon (97 Bayer) tablets	
gift size 41 58 5 14 2 1/2 8 6	• Radway's (573 JH)		
stick 45 37 9 9 2 1/2 5 6	ready relief 33 6 8 4 1/2 4 8	I Wasp-eze (1565 WMCC) †	
talcum powder 20 32 8 7 11 1/2 4 9	R Roccal (97 Bayer)	R Zactipar (1352 Wyeth) †s4B	tablets 100 196 0 — 21 10
Granose (535 Granose)	antiseptic 80oz 150 0 — 18 9		
peanut butter 6oz 15 2 — 1 7	Sanpic (1037 Reckitt)		
12oz 27 2 — 2 10	large B 20 5 — 2 3		
peanut crumble 6oz 15 2 — 1 7	• Sea Witch (509 Gibbs) †		
12oz 27 2 — 2 10	• Sequens (413 Lilly) †s4B		
HydroSaluric (837 MSD) †s4B	tablets 20 7 0ea — 10 6		
tablets 25mgm 100 23 6ea — 35 3	Skels (1152 SK)		
50mgm 100 43 4ea — 65 0	blackcurrant 4oz 19 3 2 10 1/2 2 6		
HydroSaluric-K (837 MSD) †s4B	• old English assort-		
tablets 25 7 0ea — 10 6	ment 4oz 19 3 2 10 1/2 2 6		
100 26 8ea — 40 0	• Smith Kendon (1152 SK)		
500 129 8ea — 194 6	diet chocolate		
Hypon (218 Calmic) †	plain, milk or		
tablets 10x10 125 0 31 0 1 10	nut milk 1oz 15 6 2 4 1 0		
50 45 0 11 3 6 7	(2 doz) (2 doz)		
Indocid (837 MSD) †s4B	R Solprin (1037 Reckitt)		
suppositories 12 20 0ea — 30 0	dp 500 12 3ea — 17 2		
Kent (693 Kent)			
hairbrush Cosby "Allure"			

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